

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12N 15/88, 7/04, C07H 21/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 96/40961 (43) International Publication Date: 19 December 1996 (19.12.96)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/08723 (22) International Filing Date: 4 June 1996 (04.06.96) (30) Priority Data: 08/477,354 7 June 1995 (07.06.95) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): LIFE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. [US/US]; 8717 Grovemont Circle, Gaithersburg, MD 20877 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): HAWLEY-NELSON, Pamela [US/US]; 10112 Stoneybrook Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (US). LAN, Jianqing [CN/US]; 12129 Red Admiral Way, Germantown, MD 20876 (US). SHIH, PoJen [US/US]; 10942 Shadow Lane, Columbia, MD 21044 (US). JESSEE, Joel, A. [US/US]; 4139 Old National Pike, Mt. Airy, MD 20910 (US). SCHIFFERLI, Kevin, P. [US/US]; 18059 Cottage Garden Drive, #204, Germantown, MD 20874 (US). (74) Agents: GREENLEE, Lorraine, L. et al.; Greenlee, Winner and Sullivan, P.C., Suite 201, 5370 Manhattan Circle, Boulder, CO 80303 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: PEPTIDE-ENHANCED CATIONIC LIPID TRANSFECTIONS (57) Abstract The present invention discloses compositions useful for transfecting eukaryotic cells comprising nucleic acid complexes with peptides, proteins or protein fragments, wherein the peptide is optionally covalently couple to a DNA-binding group, and cationic lipids useful for transfecting eukaryotic cells. Methods for the preparation of transfecting compositions and use as intracellular delivery agents and extracellular targeting agents are also disclosed.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

PEPTIDE-ENHANCED CATIONIC LIPID TRANSFECTIONS

5

Field of the Invention

Compositions containing peptides, optionally conjugated to DNA-binding groups, and cationic lipids useful for transfecting eukaryotic cells are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods of transfecting eukaryotic cells employing such compositions.

5

Background of the Invention

Lipid aggregates such as liposomes can function to facilitate introduction of macromolecules, such as DNA, RNA, and proteins, into living cells. Lipid aggregates comprising cationic lipid components can be effective for delivery and introduction of large anionic molecules, such as nucleic acids, into certain types of cells. See Felgner, P.L. and Ringold, G.M. (1989) Nature 337:387-388 and Felgner, P.L. et al. (1987) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:7413. Since the membranes of most cells have a net negative charge, anionic molecules, particularly those of high molecular weight, are not readily taken up by cells. Cationic lipids aggregate to and bind polyanions, such as nucleic acids, tending to neutralize the negative charge. The effectiveness of cationic lipids in transfection of nucleic acids

10

15

20

into cells is thought to result from an enhanced affinity of cationic lipid-nucleic acid aggregates for cells, as well as the function of the lipophilic components in membrane fusion.

5 Cationic lipids are not universally effective for transfection of all cell types. Effectiveness of transfection of different cells depends on the particular cationic lipid composition and the type of lipid aggregate formed. In general, polycationic lipids are more efficient than monocationic lipids
10 in transfecting eukaryotic cells. Behr, J-P. et al. (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 86:6982-6986, Hawley-Nelson, P., et al. (1993) FOCUS 15:73 and U.S. Patent No. 5,334,761 (Gebeyehu et al.). Behr et al. and EPO published application 304 111 (1990), for example, describe improved transfection using carboxyspermine-
15 containing cationic lipids including 5-carboxyspermylglycine dioctadecyl-amide (DOGS) and dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine 5-carboxyspermylamide (DPPES). Despite their relative effectiveness, however, successful transfection of eukaryotic cell cultures using polycationic lipid reagents requires high
20 dosages of nucleic acid (approximately 10^5 DNA molecules per cell).

Many biological materials are taken up by cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis. See: Pastan and Willingham (1981) Science
25 214:504-509. This mechanism involves binding of a ligand to a cell-surface receptor, clustering of ligand-bound receptors, and formation of coated pits followed by internalization of the ligands into endosomes. Both enveloped viruses, like influenza virus and alphaviruses, and non-enveloped viruses, like
30 Adenovirus, infect cells via endocytotic mechanisms. See: Pastan, I. et al. (1986) in Virus Attachment and Entry into Cells, (Crowell, R.L. and Lonberg-Holm, K., eds.) Am. Soc. Microbiology, Washington, p. 141-146; Kielian, M. and Helenius, A. (1986) "Entry of Alphaviruses" in The Togaviridae and
35 Flaviviridae, (Schlesinger, S. and Schlesinger, M.J., eds.) Plenum Press, New York p.91-119; FitzGerald, D.J.P. et al. (1983) Cell 32:607-617.

The introduction of foreign DNA sequences into eukaryotic cells mediated by viral infection is generally orders of magnitude more efficient than transfection with cationic lipid reagents. Viral infection of cell cultures requires fewer than 10 virus particles per cell. Although the detailed mechanism of fusion is not fully understood and varies among viruses, viral fusion typically involves specific fusogenic agents such as viral proteins, viral spike glycoproteins and peptides of viral spike glycoproteins. Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) fusion, for example, is thought to involve interaction between the VSV glycoprotein (G protein) and membrane lipids (Schlegel, R. et al. (1983) *Cell* 32:639-646). The VSV G protein reportedly binds preferentially to saturable receptors such as acidic phospholipid phosphatidylserine (Schlegel, R. and M. Wade (1985) *J. Virol.* 53(1):319-323). Fusion of influenza virus involves hemagglutinin HA-2 N-terminal fusogenic peptides. See Kamata, H. et al. (1994) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 22(3):536-537.

Cell binding can also be enhanced or accelerated with peptides that bind cell receptors. For example, the penton-base protein of the Adenovirus coat contains the peptide motif RGD (Arg-Gly-Asp) which mediates binding to integrins and viral internalization via receptor-mediated endocytosis (Wickham, T.J. et al. (1995) *Gene Therapy* 2:750-756).

The efficiency of cationic lipid transfections has recently been shown to be enhanced by the addition of whole virus particles to the transfection mixture. See Yoshimura et al. (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:2300. Certain viral components may also enhance the efficiency of cationic lipid-mediated transfection. See: U.S. Patent Applications Serial Nos. 08/090,290, filed July 12, 1993, and 08/274,397, filed July 12, 1994, incorporated by reference in their entirety herein. The use of peptides from viral proteins to enhance lipid-mediated transfections was also recently suggested by Kamata et al. (1994) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 22:536. Kamata et al. suggest that "LIPOFECTIN"-mediated transfections may be enhanced 3-4-fold by

adding influenza virus hemagglutinin peptides to the transfection mixture. Despite these positive early indications, results vary as to the effectiveness of including fusagenic peptides in lipidic transfection compositions. Remy et al. (1995) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92:1744 report that "[a]ddition of lipids bearing a fusagenic or a nuclear localization peptide head group to the (polycationic lipid-DNA complex) particles does not significantly improve an already efficient system."

10 The present invention is based on the discovery that peptide sequences from viral proteins can significantly enhance the efficiency of cationic lipid-mediated transfection of eukaryotic cells. The compositions and methods of the invention comprise fusagenic receptor-ligand, or nuclear localization peptides which
15 significantly improve the efficiency of transfection when bound to nucleic acid prior to adding the transfection reagent. These fusagenic, receptor-ligand, and nuclear localization peptides form a noncovalent association or complex with the DNA. Complex formation may be enhanced by covalently coupling the peptide to
20 a DNA binding group, which binds to the nucleic acid through conformational or charge interactions between the binding group and the DNA. These bound nucleic acids are more efficiently transported into the cell and to the cell nucleus, thus requiring less nucleic acid starting material. The cationic lipid
25 compositions of the present invention provide significant advantages over prior art compositions, including enhanced transformation frequency.

Summary of the Invention

30

 The present invention provides compositions and methods for transfecting eukaryotic cells, particularly higher eukaryotic cells, with nucleic acids. Nucleic acids, both DNA and RNA, are introduced into cells such that they retain their biological
35 function. A composition for transfecting eukaryotic cells comprising a peptide-nucleic acid complex and a cationic lipid is provided. Transfecting compositions comprise a peptide or

modified peptide which binds nucleic acid and which is fusagenic, or functions for nuclear localization or as a receptor-ligand. Receptor-ligand peptides include those that bind to cell surface receptors or cytosolic receptors that function for cell targeting or cell adhesion, and include those that trigger internalization or endocytosis. The peptide-nucleic acid complex is formed by interacting a peptide or modified peptide with nucleic acid. Modified peptides include peptides covalently conjugated to DNA-binding groups. The peptide-nucleic acid complex is subsequently combined with cationic lipid to form a peptide-nucleic acid-lipid aggregate which facilitates introduction of the anionic nucleic acid through cell membranes, including the nuclear membrane. The term peptide is used broadly herein to include peptides, polypeptides and proteins.

Peptides useful in transfection compositions include protein (or polypeptides) or functional portions thereof that are fusagenic, function for nuclear localization, are receptor ligands, comprise cell-adhesive signals, cell-targeting signals, cell-internalization signals or endocytosis signals as well as peptides or functional portions thereof of viral fusagenic proteins, of viral nuclear localization signals, of receptor-ligands, of cell adhesion signals, of cell targeting signals or of internalization- or endocytosis- triggering signals. Peptides useful in this invention include naturally occurring peptides, and synthetic analogs or functional equivalents of naturally occurring peptides. Transfecting compositions comprising viral peptides of influenza virus, vesicular stomatitis virus and simian virus 40 are of particular interest. Transfecting compositions containing viral peptides (as well as proteins and polypeptides) modified so that they are covalently conjugated to DNA-binding groups, for example, spermine or related polyamines, are also useful in the methods of this invention.

Inclusion of a peptide- or modified peptide-nucleic acid complex in a cationic lipid transfection composition significantly enhances transfection (2-fold or more) of the

nucleic acid compared to transfection of the nucleic acid mediated by the cationic lipid alone. Enhancement of transfection by peptides or modified peptides is pronounced in a wide variety of cell lines, including human primary cell lines.

5

Monovalent or preferably polyvalent cationic lipids are employed in transfecting compositions. Preferred polyvalent cationic lipids are lipospermines, specifically DOSPA (2,3-dioleyloxy-N-[2(sperminecarboxamido)ethyl]-N,N-dimethyl-1-propanaminium trifluoroacetate). Cationic lipids are optionally
10 combined with non-cationic lipids, particularly neutral lipids, for example lipids such as DOPE (dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine). A cationic lipid composition composed of a 3:1 (w/w) mixture of DOSPA and DOPE is generally useful in
15 transfecting compositions of this invention. Preferred transfection compositions are those which induce substantial transfection of a higher eukaryotic cell line.

The methods of the present invention involve contacting a
20 eukaryotic cell with a transfecting composition comprising a fusagenic, nuclear-localization, or receptor-ligand peptide, optionally conjugated to a DNA-binding group, wherein said peptide or modified peptide is non-covalently associated with the nucleic acid. A peptide-nucleic acid complex is formed and then
25 combined with a cationic lipid. Methods of this invention employ among others, a viral peptide of influenza virus, vesicular stomatitis virus or simian virus 40. Methods of this invention are applicable to transfection of adherent or suspension cell lines, in general to animal cell lines, specifically to
30 mammalian, avian, reptilian, amphibian and insect cell lines and more specifically to animal primary cell lines, human primary cell lines, stem cell lines, and fibroblasts.

In one specific embodiment, a fusagenic peptide is first
35 bound to a nucleic acid to be introduced into a cell. The peptide-nucleic acid complexes are then admixed with cationic lipid and the resulting mixture is employed to transfect cells.

Preferred cationic lipid is a cationic lipid composition, more preferably of a polycationic lipid composition, and most preferably it is "LIPOFECTAMINE".

5 In a second specific transfection method, a fusagenic peptide or a receptor-ligand peptide is conjugated to a DNA-binding group to produce a modified peptide which is then bound to the nucleic acid to be introduced into the cell. The modified peptide-nucleic acid complexes are then admixed with cationic
10 lipid and the resulting mixture is employed to transfect cells. In particular, the peptide is covalently conjugated to spermine, the spermine-modified peptide is complexed with nucleic acid and admixed with a cationic lipid. Preferentially, the cationic lipid is a cationic lipid composition, more preferably, it is a
15 polycationic lipid composition and most preferably, it is "LIPOFECTAMINE".

 In a third specific embodiment, a mixture of one or more fusagenic peptides, receptor-ligand peptides or nuclear
20 localization peptides is mixed with and complexed with nucleic acid to be introduced into a cell. The peptide-nucleic acid complexes are then admixed with cationic lipid and the resulting mixture is employed to transfect cells.

25 The transfection methods of the present invention can be applied to *in vitro* and *in vivo* transfection of eukaryotic cells, particularly to transfection of higher eukaryotic cells including animal cells. The methods of this invention can be used to generate transfected cells which express useful gene products.
30 The methods of this invention can also be employed as a step in the production of transgenic animals. The methods of this invention are useful as a step in any therapeutic method requiring introduction of nucleic acids into cells including methods of gene therapy and viral inhibition and for introduction
35 of antisense or antigene or related inhibitory nucleic acids into cells. In particular, these methods are useful in cancer

treatment, in *in vivo* and *ex vivo* gene therapy, and in diagnostic methods.

5 The transfection compositions of this invention comprising peptides, proteins, peptide fragments or modified-peptides, proteins or peptide fragments, can also be employed as research reagents in any transfection of eukaryotic cells done for research purposes. The transfection compositions can, with appropriate choice of physiologic medium, be employed in
10 therapeutic and diagnostic applications.

Nucleic acids that can be transfected by the methods of this invention include DNA and RNA from any source comprising natural bases or non-natural bases, and include those encoding and
15 capable of expressing therapeutic or otherwise useful proteins in cells, those which inhibit undesired expression of nucleic acids in cells, those which inhibit undesired enzymatic activity or activate desired enzymes, those which catalyze reactions (ribozymes), and those which function in diagnostic assays.

20 The compositions and methods provided herein can also be readily adapted in view of the disclosure herein to introduce biologically-active macromolecules other than nucleic acids including, among others, polyamines, polyamine acids, polypeptides and proteins into eukaryotic cells. Other materials
25 useful, for example as therapeutic agents, diagnostic materials, research reagents, which can be bound to the peptides and modified peptides and introduced into eukaryotic cells by the methods of this invention.

30

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 is a bar graph showing enhancement of transfection of human fibroblast cells with various peptides added to
35 "LIPOFECTAMINE"-DNA transfection mixtures.

Figure 2 is a graph showing enhancement of transfection of human fibroblasts by including varying concentrations of spermine-NLS and spermine-VSVG complexed to DNA prior to addition of "LIPOFECTAMINE".

5

Figure 3 is a bar graph showing enhancement of transfection of human fibroblasts by including a combination of DNA with spermine, mixtures of spermine and peptide-DNA complexes and various peptide-DNA complexes.

10

Figure 4 is a bar graph showing the effect of order of addition of reagents on enhancement of transfection of human fibroblast cells.

15

Figure 5 is a bar graph showing enhancement of transfection of human fibroblasts by including NLS-DNA and poly-L-lysine-DNA complexes in "LIPOFECTAMINE".

20

Figure 6 is a bar graph showing the effect of concentration of spermine-NLS-DNA complexes on enhancement of transfection of BHK-21 cells.

25

Figure 7 is a bar graph showing the effect of concentration of spermine-VSVG-DNA complex on enhancement of transfection of BHK-21 cells.

30

Figure 8A-8E are a set of bar graphs showing the effect in concentration of RGD-spermine peptide on "LIPOFECTAMINE"-mediated transfection of adherent cells. Each graph shows peak expression points.

35

Figures 9A and 9B are bar graphs showing the effect in concentration of RGD-spermine peptide on "LIPOFECTAMINE"-mediated transfection of Jurkat and K562 cells, respectively. Each graph shows peak expression points.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention provides improved methods for transfecting eukaryotic cells with nucleic acids by employing peptides or modified peptides and cationic lipids. The improvement relates to the use of a peptide-nucleic acid complex to enhance the efficiency of cationic lipid-mediated transfection. The peptide-nucleic acid complex comprises peptide bound to nucleic acid or a peptide modified to be covalently conjugated to a DNA-binding group which is then bound to nucleic acid. This invention has significant advantages over prior art methods of transfection which employ cationic lipids. The peptides of this invention include fusagenic peptides, nuclear localization peptides, and receptor-ligand peptides. Receptor-ligand peptides include among others cell-adhesion peptides, cell-targeting peptides, internalization-triggering peptides, and endocytosis-triggering peptides. Peptides useful in this invention may include peptide sequences functional for fusion (fusagenic sequences), nuclear localization or which mediate binding to a receptor. A peptide may be multi-functional comprising sequences with more than one of these functions. Peptides are optionally covalently coupled to a DNA-binding group including polyamine and form a complex with the nucleic acid. Peptide-complexed nucleic acids are more efficiently transported into the cells and the cell nucleus, thus enhancing the efficiency of cationic lipid-mediated cell transfection. Because of the improved efficiency of transfection, considerably less nucleic acid is required for effective transfection. The transfection compositions of the invention, by virtue of complex formation between the nucleic acid and peptide or modified peptide, provide enhanced transfection as compared to prior art cationic lipid transfection compositions.

The following definitions are employed in the specification and claims.

The term "transfection" is used herein generally to mean the delivery and introduction of biologically functional nucleic acid into a cell, e.g., a eukaryotic cell, in such a way that the nucleic acid retains its function within the cell. Transfection methods of this invention may be applied to cells *in vitro* or *in vivo*. The term transfection includes the more specific meaning of delivery and introduction of expressible nucleic acid into a cell such that the cell is rendered capable of expressing that nucleic acid. The term expression means any manifestation of the functional presence of the nucleic acid within a cell, including both transient expression and stable expression. Nucleic acids include both DNA and RNA without size limits from any source comprising natural and non-natural bases. Nucleic acids can have a variety of biological functions. They may encode proteins, comprise regulatory regions, function as inhibitors of gene or RNA expression (e.g., antisense DNA or RNA), function as inhibitors of proteins, function to inhibit cell growth or kill cells, catalyze reactions or function in a diagnostic or other analytical assay.

20

Transfection efficiency is "enhanced" when an improvement of at least about 5 percent, preferably about 10 percent, and more preferably about 20 percent in efficiency is shown using the protocols for measuring nucleic acid biological function set forth in the examples hereof. Transfection is substantially enhanced when at least about a 2-fold (i.e. 100% or more) improvement of efficiency is measured as described herein.

The term "DNA-binding group" is used herein generally to mean a protein, peptide, polypeptide or polyamine which is capable of non-covalently associating with nucleic acids. Binding of the DNA-binding group to the nucleic acid can be specific to the sequence of the nucleic acid, or non-specific to its sequence. Although the mechanism of association depends upon the particular binding group, sequence specificity generally results from an ensemble of mutually favorable interactions between a binding group and its target DNA. Some DNA-binding

35

groups, for example, interact with the DNA's paired bases and sugar-phosphate chains through direct contacts, including hydrogen bonds, salt bridges and van der Waals forces. Other groups function through sequence-specific conformational variations in DNA rather than from sequence-specific hydrogen bonding interactions between DNA and protein. It will be understood that the term "DNA-binding group" includes any protein, peptide, polypeptide or polyamine which is capable of binding nucleic acid, without regard to the mechanism of binding. DNA-binding groups are known to the art and widely available in commerce.

The term "peptide" as used herein is intended to be a generic term which broadly includes short peptides (typically less than 100 amino acids), polypeptides (typically more than 100 amino acids, and proteins (which contain one or more polypeptide chains). The peptides of this invention typically have more than two amino acids; preferred peptides have more than 4 amino acids.

The peptides of this invention have biological function as fusagenic peptides (or proteins), nuclear-localization peptides (or proteins), and receptor-ligand peptides (or proteins).

Receptor-ligand peptides of this invention include those proteins or peptides which bind to cell-surface membrane or soluble receptor molecules and which optionally have another biological function and which optionally trigger internalization or endocytosis. Receptor-ligand peptides include cell-adhesion peptides (and proteins), and cell targeting peptides (and proteins).

Receptor-ligand peptides include adhesive peptides. Adhesive peptides do not typically trigger endocytosis. Adhesive proteins include fibronectin, vitronectin, tenascin, laminins, collagens, thrombospondins, fibrinogens and functional equivalent. Table 1 provides examples of adhesion proteins and peptides.

Table 1: Examples of Cell Adhesion Proteins

	LIGAND	BINDING REGION	REFERENCE
5	Fibronectin	RGD cell binding region (RGDSPC) (SEQ ID NO:11) - (all motifs)	Pierschbacher & Ruoslahti (1987) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 262, 17294-17298
	Fibronectin 1	-including all cell binding regions -RGD cell binding region (all motifs)	Pierschbacher & Ruoslahti (1984) <i>Nature</i> 209, 30-33
	Fibronectin 2	-RGD cell binding region (REDV/RGDV) (SEQ ID NOS:12/13)	Humphries et al., (1986) <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 103, 2637-2647
	Fibronectin 3	-CS1 Fragment ¹	Humphries et al., (1987) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 262, 6886-6892
10	Vitronectin	-RGD cell binding region (RGDV) (SEQ ID NO:13)	Suzuki et al., (1985) <i>EMBO J.</i> 4, 2519-2524
	Laminin 3	-RGD cell binding region (RGDN) (SEQ ID NO:14)	Grant et al., (1989) <i>Cell</i> 58, 933-943
	Tenascin 1	-RGD cell binding region (RGDM) (SEQ ID NO:15)	Friedlander et al., (1988) <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 107, 2329-2340
	Collagen 1	-RGD cell binding region (RGDT) (SEQ ID NO:16)	Dedhar et al., (1988) <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 104, 585-593
	Collagen 6	-RGD cell binding region (RGDX*) (SEQ ID NO:17)	Aumailley et al., (1989) <i>Cell Res.</i> 181, 463-474
15	von Willebrand Factor	-RGD cell binding region (RGDS) (SEQ ID NO:18)	Haverstack et al., (1985) <i>Blood</i> 66, 946-952
	Fibrinogen 1	-RGD cell binding region (RGDS) (SEQ ID NO:18)	Gardner and Hynes et al., (1985) <i>Cell</i> 42, 439-448
20	Thrombospondin 1	-RGD cell binding region (RGDA) (SEQ ID NO:19)	Lawler et al., (1988) <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 107, 2351-2362

¹CS1 peptide sequence: DELPQLVTLPHENLHGPEILDVPST (SEQ ID NO:20)

*X = various amino acids.

Fragments of adhesive proteins include RGD-containing peptides (RGD peptides) as listed in Table 1. The CS-1 peptide, sequence given in Table 1, is obtained from a 38kD tryptic fragment of plasma fibronectin containing the carboxyl-terminal Heparin II domain and part of the type III connecting segment (IIIICS) (Wayner, E.A. et al. (1989) "Identification and Characterization of T Lymphocyte Adhesion Receptor for an Alternative Cell Attachment Domain (CS-1) in Plasma Fibronectin" J. Cell Biol. 109:1321-1330.)

Receptor ligand peptides also include those that trigger internalization and/or endocytosis. For example, Penton Base is a pentamer coat protein of adenovirus that contains five copies of the integrin receptor binding motif, Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD). Penton Base is used by the virus to bind integrins $\alpha_v\beta_3$ and $\alpha_v\beta_5$. Following adenovirus attachment to cells by the fiber coat protein, the integrin receptors mediate virus internalization in to the host cells. The Penton Base (wild-type) RGD sequence is HAIRGGTFAT (SEQ ID NO:21) (Wickham, T.J. et al. (1995) Gene Therapy 2:750-756.)

Adhesive peptides include RGD peptides which are peptides containing the tripeptide sequence Arg-Gly-Asp which can duplicate or inhibit the cell attachment promoting effects of fibronectin or vitronectin (Pierschbacher, M.D., and Ruoslahti, E. (1987), J. of Biol. Chem. 262:17294-8), or other peptides with similar binding motifs.

Receptor-ligand peptides of this invention include those peptides that have an affinity for or binding to, receptor molecules that are broadly expressed in a variety of cell types, such as those peptides that bind to integrin $\alpha_v\beta_5$. Receptor-ligand peptides of this invention also include those peptides that bind to receptor molecules that are specifically expressed in a limited number of cell types (e.g. tissue-specific) or highly expressed in a particular cell type (e.g., in cancer

cells, such as those that bind to the integrin $\alpha_v\beta_5$, which is highly expressed in certain melanomas and glioblastoma).

5 The term "modified-peptide" is used herein generally to mean
a peptide (polypeptide or protein) which has been chemically
modified to include a DNA-binding group covalently attached
thereto. The term "modified-peptide" as used herein includes
"polyamine-peptide conjugate" wherein the covalently attached
10 DNA-binding group is a polyamine, including "spermine-modified
peptide" wherein the DNA-binding group is spermine. In some
cases, a peptide may itself bind to nucleic acid; in other cases
modification of the peptide is necessary for or enhances binding
to nucleic acid. Naturally, occurring peptides or proteins may
15 require additional modification to allow conjugation to spermine
or other polyamines. For example, cysteines may be added to the
C-terminals or N-terminals of peptides or introduced within a
peptide to facilitate conjugation. Any peptide modification used
to facilitate conjugation should preferably not substantially
affect peptide binding or function.

20

 The term "peptide-nucleic acid complex" generally refers to
the noncovalent association between a peptide and a nucleic acid.
The peptide of this complex may be a modified peptide as defined
above. As used herein, a "peptide-nucleic acid complex" is
25 formed prior to the addition of cationic lipid to the
transfection composition.

 "Lipid aggregate" is a generic term that includes liposomes
of all types both unilamellar and multilamellar as well as
30 vesicles, micelles and more amorphous aggregates. A cationic
lipid aggregate is a lipid aggregate comprising sufficient
cationic lipid, optionally in combination with non-cationic
lipids, such that the lipid aggregate has a net positive charge.
Cationic lipids and lipid aggregates are capable of aggregating
35 the peptide-nucleic acid complexes of the invention.

The term cationic lipid composition includes those compositions comprising a cationic lipid or a mixture of cationic lipids, which can be either monovalent or polyvalent cationic lipids. The cationic lipid composition optionally contains neutral lipids. Of particular interest are cationic lipid compositions recognized in the art as useful in transfection methods. Preferred cationic lipid compositions comprise polyvalent cationic lipids; more preferred are those compositions containing DOSPA and its analogs or homologs; the most preferred cationic composition is "LIPOFECTAMINE".

Transfection activity or efficiency is measured by detecting the presence of the transfected nucleic acid in a cell. This is often assessed by measuring the biological function of the nucleic acid in the cell, and most often assessed by measuring the level of transient or stable expression of a reporter gene comprised in the transfected nucleic acid. Reporter gene expression depends among other things on the amount of nucleic acid transfected as well as promoter function in the cell. Transfection activity can also be assessed by determining the percent of cells in a sample that have been transfected, for example, by assessing reporter gene expression using cell counting or in situ staining methods. The transfection methods of this invention employing peptides in combination with cationic lipids can display significant enhancement of transfection (2-fold or more) over transfection methods employing comparable cationic lipids alone.

The method of this invention involves contacting a eukaryotic cell with a transfection composition comprising a peptide-nucleic acid complex (or a modified peptide-nucleic acid complex) and a cationic lipid. The transfection composition optionally comprises a non-cationic lipid, preferably a neutral lipid. The peptide can be a fusagenic peptide of a viral protein. A preferred fusagenic peptide is that of influenza virus or vesicular stomatitis virus. The peptide can be a nuclear localization signal peptide. A preferred nuclear

localization signal peptide is that of simian virus 40, particularly the nuclear localization sequence of the SV40 large T antigen. Kalderon et al. (1984) Cell 39:499; and Lanford et al. (1986) Cell 46:575. The peptide of this invention can be a
5 receptor-ligand peptide. Preferred receptor-ligand peptides are cell adhesion peptides, particularly RGD peptides. Transfecting compositions comprising peptides of viral proteins conjugated to a DNA-binding group are particularly preferred. Preferred DNA-binding groups are polyamines, particularly spermine.

10

Enhanced transfection methods of this invention have been demonstrated with the prototype nuclear localization signal peptide from simian virus 40 and the prototype fusagenic peptides from influenza (HApep; E5 and K5 amphiphilic peptides), vesicular
15 stomatitis virus (G protein) and an RGD peptide (GRGDSPC) (SEQ ID NO:10) taken from the cell attachment site of fibronectin. The DNA-binding group that has been employed is a polyamine capable of forming a noncovalent association with the base pairs of the nucleic acid. Enhanced transfection methods of this
20 invention have been further exemplified using the prototype DNA-binding group, spermine.

In some cases, the peptides form a direct noncovalent association or complex with the nucleic acid. This peptide-
25 nucleic acid complex forms as a consequence of conformational or charge interactions between the peptide and the base pairs of the DNA. A peptide-nucleic acid complex forms spontaneously in an appropriate medium. Transfection compositions comprising these peptide-nucleic acid complexes are prepared by first interacting
30 the nucleic acid with the peptide followed by addition of the resulting complex to a cationic lipid composition.

The peptides of this invention, when covalently coupled to a DNA-binding group (modified-peptide), can form a noncovalent
35 association or complex with the nucleic acid. This modified-peptide-nucleic acid complex forms as a consequence of conformational or charge interactions between the DNA-binding

group and the DNA. For example, the prototype spermine-peptide-nucleic acid complex likely forms as a consequence of charge interactions between the amines of spermine and the phosphates on the DNA backbone. A modified-peptide-nucleic acid complex
5 forms spontaneously in an appropriate medium. Transfection compositions comprising these modified-peptide-nucleic acid complexes are prepared by first interacting the nucleic acid with the modified peptide to form complexes followed by addition of a cationic lipid composition.

10

The transfection solution containing the peptide-nucleic acid or modified-peptide-nucleic acid complexes is then admixed with a cationic lipid, alone or in combination with a non-cationic lipid, to form a peptide-nucleic acid-lipid aggregate.
15 A peptide-nucleic acid-lipid aggregate forms spontaneously in an appropriate medium or various well-known techniques may also be employed to produce a desired type of lipid aggregate. The relative amounts of cationic lipid and non-cationic lipid employed depends on a number of factors, including the toxicity
20 of the lipids to the cell and the environment (e.g. medium) in which the aggregate is to be employed. The kinds and amounts of lipids employed is typically balanced to minimize cell toxicity and maximize transfection efficiency.

25

Nucleic acid delivery can be enhanced by the use of cell targeting, cell adhesive or binding peptides. Peptides containing the RGD sequence were coupled to the polycation spermine which acts as a DNA binding group.

30

The RGD-spermine peptide is believed to enhance transfection via cell targeting, and more importantly, cell adhesion. Attachment to adhesive proteins, and in some cases to other cells, is often mediated by integrins. Many adhesive proteins present in extracellular matrices and in the blood contain the
35 tripeptide argenine-glycine-aspartic acid (RGD), as their cell recognition site (Ruoslahti, E. and Pierschbacher, D. (1987) Science 238:491). Pathogens such as bacteria, and more

specifically, foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV) (Mason et al. (1994), Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 91, 1932-1936) and Adenovirus (Wickham, T.J. et al (1995), "Targeting of adenovirus penton base to new receptors through replacement of its RGD motif with other receptor-specific peptide motifs," in Gene Therapy 2: 750-756) have RGD containing proteins expressed on their surface, which interact with integrins on the host cell and facilitate internalization. RGD and RGD-spermine peptide enhances "LIPOFECTAMINE"-mediated transfection.

Viral peptides can be isolated by a variety of well-known techniques, for example using the cationic detergent DTAB as described in Glushakova, S.E., et al. (1985) "Influenza viral glycoproteins isolation using cationic detergent dodecylmethylammonium bromide and its subsequent internalization into liposomal membrane" Mol. Genet. Microbiol. Virol. 4:39-44. Alternatively, viral peptides can be produced by a variety of standard chemical syntheses methods. Viral fusagenic peptides, for example, can be synthesized using automated solid phase peptide synthesis as described, e.g., in Stewart et al. (1984) Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis, Pierce Chemical Company, Rockford, Illinois. Fusagenic peptides from influenza and vesicular stomatitis virus, including the exemplified hemagglutinin peptide, K5 and E5 amphiphilic peptides and G protein, are particularly useful in the methods of this invention. Nuclear localization signal peptides from simian virus 40, including the exemplified NLS peptide, are also preferred.

Modified-peptides can be prepared by a variety of well-known coupling techniques, for example using a heterobifunctional cross-linking agent as described in the Examples hereof. A variety of cross-linking agents are known to the art and widely available in commerce including, without limitation, succinimidyl or maleimidyl cross-linkers, such as Sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate (Sulfo-SMPB), disuccinimidyl suberate, succinimidyl 4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate (SMPB), 4-succinimidylloxycarbonyl- α -methyl- α -(2-pyridyldithio)-toluene

(S M P T) , S u l f o s u c c i n i m i d y l 6 - [3 - (2 -
pyridyldithio)propionamido]hexanoate (Sulfo-LC-SPDP),
Succinimidyl 6-[3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionamido]hexanoate (LC-
SPDP), N-Succinimidyl 3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP),
5 Sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate
(Sulfo-SMCC), Succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-
carboxylate (SMCC); *m*-Maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysulfosuccinimide
ester (Sulfo-MBS), *m*-Maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester
(MBS), Sulfosuccinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate (Sulfo-SIAB),
10 N-Succinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate (SIAB). Methods for
conjugating peptides and polyamines are well-known in the art.
Representative methods are disclosed in Staros, J.V. (1982)
Biochemistry 21:3990.

15 Media employed in transfections should preferably be free
of components, like serum or high salt levels, that can inhibit
cationic lipid-mediated transfection of cells.

A variety of cationic lipids is known in the art.
20 Generally, any cationic lipid, either monovalent or polyvalent,
can be used in the compositions and methods of this invention.
Polyvalent cationic lipids are generally preferred. Cationic
lipids include saturated and unsaturated alkyl and alicyclic
ethers and esters of amines, amides or derivatives thereof.
25 Straight-chain and branched alkyl and alkene groups of cationic
lipids can contain from 1 to about 25 carbon atoms. Preferred
straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkene groups have six or
more carbon atoms. Alicyclic groups can contain from about 6 to
30 carbon atoms. Preferred alicyclic groups include cholesterol
and other steroid groups. Cationic lipids can be prepared with
a variety of counterions (anions) including among others: Cl⁻,
Br⁻, I⁻, F⁻, acetate, trifluoroacetate, sulfate, nitrite, and
nitrate.

35 A well-known cationic lipid is N-[1-(2,3-dioleoyloxy)-
propyl]-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (DOTMA). See Felgner,
P.L. et al. (1987) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:7413-7417.

DOTMA and the analogous diester DOTAP (1,2-bis(oleoyloxy)-3-3-(trimethylammonium)propane) are commercially available. Additional cationic lipids structurally related to DOTMA are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,897,355, which is incorporated by
5 reference in its entirety herein.

Other useful groups of cationic lipids related to DOTMA and DOTAP are commonly called DORI-ethers or DORI-esters. DORI lipids differ from DOTMA and DOTAP in that one of the methyl
10 groups of the trimethylammonium group is replaced with a hydroxyethyl group. The DORI lipids are similar to the Rosenthal Inhibitor (RI) of phospholipase A (Rosenthal, A.F. and Geyer, R.P. (1960) J. Biol. Chem. 235:2202-2206). The oleoyl groups of DORI lipids can be replaced with other alkyl or alkene groups,
15 such as palmitoyl or stearoyl groups. The hydroxyl group of the DORI-type lipids can be used as a site for further functionalization, for example for esterification to amines, like carboxyspermine.

Additional cationic lipids which can be employed in the compositions and methods of this invention include those described as useful for transfection of cells in PCT application WO 91/15501 published October 17, 1991, Pinnaduwege, P. et al. (1989) Biochem. Biophys. Acta. 985:33-37; Rose, J.K. et al.
20 (1991) BioTechniques 10:520-525; Ito, A et al. (1990) Biochem, Intern, 22:235-241.
25

The polycationic lipid formed by conjugating polylysine to DOPE (Zhou, X. et al. (1991) Biochem. Biophys. Acta 1065:8-14),
30 as well as other lipopolylysines, can also be employed in the methods and compositions of this invention.

Polycationic lipids containing carboxyspermine are also useful in the compositions and methods of this invention. Behr, J-P. et al. (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 86:6982-6986 and EPO published application 304 111 (1990) describe carboxyspermine-containing cationic lipids including 5-carboxyspermylglycine
35

dioctadecyl-amide (DOGS) and dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine 5-carboxyspermylamide (DPPEs). Additional cationic lipids can be obtained by replacing the octadecyl and palmitoyl groups of DOGS and DPPEs, respectively, with other alkyl or alkene groups.

5

U.S. Patent No. 5,334,761, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein, also describes cationic lipids which are useful in this invention.

10

In the transfection compositions of this invention cationic lipids can optionally be combined with non-cationic lipids, preferably neutral lipids, to form lipid aggregates that bind to the modified-peptide-nucleic acid complex. Neutral lipids useful in this invention include, among many others: lecithins; phosphatidylethanolamine; phosphatidylethanolamines, such as DOPE (dioleoylphosphatidyl-ethanolamine), POPE (palmitoyloleoyl-phosphatidylethanolamine) and distearoylphosphatidylethanolamine; phosphatidylcholine; phosphatidylcholines, such as DOPC (dioleoylphosphatidylcholine), DPPC (dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine) POPC (palmitoyloleoyl-phosphatidylcholine) and distearoylphosphatidylcholine; phosphatidylglycerol; phosphatidylglycerols, such as DOPG (dioleoylphosphatidylglycerol), DPPG (dipalmitoylphosphatidyl-glycerol), and distearoylphosphatidylglycerol; phosphatidyl-serine; phosphatidylserines, such as dioleoyl- or dipalmitoyl-phosphatidylserine; diphosphatidylglycerols; fatty acid esters; glycerol esters; sphingolipids; cardiolipin; cerebrosides; and ceramides; and mixtures thereof. Neutral lipids also include cholesterol and other 3 β OH-sterols.

30

The present invention is based on the discovery that certain peptides or modified peptides can significantly enhance the efficiency of transfection of eukaryotic cells with nucleic acids. The peptide or modified peptide binds to the DNA and functions as a fusogenic peptide, functions for nuclear localization or for cell adhesion. Peptides, optionally modified, if necessary or desirable, to enhance binding to

35

nucleic acids, that function as internalization-triggering signals or endocytosis-triggering signals, also function in the transfection methods of this invention. The compositions and methods of the invention comprise peptides, optionally modified covalently with a DNA-binding group, which significantly improve the efficiency of transfection when bound to nucleic acid prior to adding the transfection reagent. These bound nucleic acids are more efficiently transported into the cell and to the cell nucleus, thus requiring less nucleic acid starting material. Although the present invention is exemplified using a cationic lipid delivery system, fusagenic and nuclear localization peptides are effective in enhancing transfection using a variety of known delivery systems. The present invention thus contemplates the use of these peptides to enhance transfection using other delivery means including, without limitation, electroporation (T.K. Wong and E. Neumann (1982) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 107:584 and E. Neumann et al. (1982) *EMBO J.* 1:841), calcium phosphate (F.L. Graham and A. J. Vander Eb (1973) *Virology* 52:456), microinjection (M.R. Capecchi (1920) 22:479), ballistic transformation using microscopic particles coated with DNA (D.T. Tomes et al. (1990) *Plant Mol. Biol. Manual* A13:1-22 and G.N. Ye et al. (1990) *Plant. Molec. Biol.* 15:809) DEAE-dextran (A. Vaheri and J.S. Pagano (1965) *Science* 175:434), and polybrene-DMSO (S. Kawai and M. Nishizawa (1984) *Molec. Cell. Biol.* 4:1172).

Transfection compositions of this invention include compositions for transfecting eukaryotic cells using a peptide or protein comprising a nuclear localization sequence, a fusagenic peptide or receptor-ligand peptide sequence crosslinked to a polycation. Peptides having a nuclear localization sequence, fusagenic peptide or receptor-ligand signal crosslinked to a polycation, are also a part of the invention. Preferred crosslinkers include, for example, heterobifunctional crosslinkers. The polycation is preferably a polyamine and most preferable, spermine. As previously discussed, the transfection compositions and peptides of the invention are useful with a wide

variety of delivery systems including, without limitation, electroporation, calcium phosphate, microinjection, ballistic transformation, DEAE-dextran and polybrene-DMSO. The present invention thus includes methods for transfecting a eukaryotic cell with a nucleic acid, the method generally comprising the steps of (1) admixing a peptide or modified peptide with a nucleic acid to form a peptide-nucleic acid complex; and (2) introducing the peptide-nucleic acid complex from step (1) into the cell using a known delivery means. One of ordinary skill in the art, based on knowledge generally available to the art including the present disclosure, can use the compositions and peptides of the present invention with any delivery system without the expense of undue experimentation.

It will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that a number of parameters are important for optimal transfection. These parameters include cationic lipid concentration, relative amounts of cationic and non-cationic lipid, the concentration of nucleic acid, the medium employed for transfection, the length of time the cells are incubated with transfection composition, the amount of peptide employed, the amount of DNA-binding group or polyamine employed, and the way in which the components of the transfection composition are combined. It may be necessary to optimize these parameters for each cell type to be transfected. Such optimization is routine employing the guidance provided herein and transfection assays as described in the Examples herein.

It will also be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that alternative methods, reagents, procedures and techniques other than those specifically detailed herein can be employed or readily adapted to produce the transfection compositions of this invention and practice the transfection methods of this invention. Such alternative methods, reagents, procedures and techniques are within the spirit and scope of this invention.

The transfection compositions and methods of this invention are further illustrated in the following non-limiting Examples. All abbreviations used herein are standard abbreviations in the art. Specific procedures not described in detail in the Examples are well-known in the art.

All publications and patents referred to herein are specifically incorporated by reference in their entirety.

10 **EXAMPLES**

Example 1: Cell Cultures and Plasmids

Human primary fibroblasts (HPF) were isolated from neonatal foreskin dermis and prepared as described in Hawley-Nelson, P., et al. (1993) Focus 15:73, incorporated by reference herein, and cultured for up to 20 passages. HT1080 (human fibrosarcoma cells), CHO-K1 (Chinese hamster ovary), NIH/3T3 (NIH Swiss mouse embryo, contact-inhibited fibroblasts), K562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia), Jurkat (Acute T-cell lymphoma, human) and baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cells were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, MD). Cultures of adherent cells were grown in Dulbecco's-modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) containing 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 U/mL penicillin (PEN) and 100 mg/mL streptomycin (STREP). Cultures were passaged at confluence using 0.25% (v/v) trypsin, 0.1 mM EDTA. Cultures of suspension cells (Jurkat and K562) were grown as described in the following examples. All culture reagents were from Gibco/BRL (Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD).

30 The plasmid vectors pCMV β gal and pCMVSPORT β gal are commercially available (Clontech, CA and G1B60-BRL, respectively) mammalian reporter vector containing the E. coli β -galactosidase (β -gal) gene under the control of the Cytomegalovirus promoter. See: MacGregor et al. (1989) Nucleic Acids Res. 17: 2365; Norton et al. (1985) Mol. and Cell Biol. 5:281; Alam (1990) Anal. Biochem. 188:245. Plasmid DNA was purified by standard cesium chloride methods.

Example 2: Peptides and Peptide-Spermine Conjugates

Peptides were synthesized using automated solid phase peptide synthesis as described, e.g., in Stewart et al. (1984) Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis, Pierce Chemical Company, Rockford, Illinois. Peptides were synthesized using a polyamide-kieselguhr composite resin and a MilliGen 9050 peptide synthesizer (MilliGen/Biosearch, Burlington, MA); coupling cycles were performed according to the manufacturer's recommendations including the following: 9-fluorenyl-methyloxy-carbonyl (Fmoc) amino acid is activated as pentafluorophenyl ester (-OPfp ester), deprotect alpha-amino groups by 20% piperidine in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), cleave peptide from resin and deprotect by 95% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), precipitate and wash crude peptide with ether. Peptides were purified by high pressure liquid chromatography on a Vy-Dac C(18) reverse-phase column using a Waters system. The mobile phase consisted of a gradient from 0.01% TFA in 95% water/acetonitrile to 0.01% TFA in 25% water/acetonitrile. Peptide sequences are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Peptide-spermine conjugates were prepared using a heterobifunctional cross-linking agent sulfo-SMPB (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL). Briefly, 100 mg/mL sulfo-SMPB in DMF was diluted to 20 mg/mL using 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5). 50 mg/mL spermine in 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer was then added to the sulfo-SMPB solution at a 3:1 molar ratio. After 1 hour at room temperature, the reaction mixture was fractionated (LH-20 column) using the sodium phosphate buffer. The first major peak (spermine-MPB) was collected and mixed at a 1:1.5 to 1:2 ratio with synthetic peptide, either in pure powder form or in acetonitrile/water solution. Excess peptide was separated on a LH-20 column eluted with water. The peptide-spermine conjugate was stored frozen until use.

Example 3: Transfection of Human Primary Fibroblast and BHK-21 Cells

For transfection, cells were trypsinized the day prior to treatment and replated at 8×10^4 or 1×10^5 (human fibroblasts) or 2×10^4 (BHK-21) cells per well in 24-well plates. Cells were rinsed once with serum-free DMEM prior to transfection and 0.25 mL serum-free DMEM was added to each well. Plasmid DNA was diluted to 10 mg/mL in "OPTI-MEM"-I reduced serum medium (a modification of MEM (Eagle's) which contains HEPES buffer, 2,400 mg/L sodium bicarbonate, hypoxanthine, thymidine, sodium pyruvate, L-glutamine, trace elements and growth factors (Gibco/BRL: Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD) medium and allowed to bind to or complex with various concentrations of enhancing peptides (7-470 μ M) for 30 minutes at room temperature. "LIPOFECTAMINE" (Gibco/BRL: Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD) was separately diluted in "OPTI-MEM"-I (40-400 μ g/mL) and allowed to incubate for 5 minutes at room temperature. "LIPOFECTAMINE" is a 3:1 (w/w) mixture of the polycationic lipid, 2,3-dioleoyloxy-N-[2(sperminecarboxamido)ethyl]-N,N-dimethyl-1-propanaminium trifluoroacetate (DOSPA), and DOPE. After this pre-incubation period, the diluted peptide-DNA complex mixture was gently mixed with an equal volume of the diluted transfection reagent. The reaction mixture was incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes to form peptide-DNA-lipid aggregates. The aggregates were then diluted 6-fold with serum-free DMEM and 0.3 mL diluted aggregate was added to each well. Cells were incubated at 37°C. After approximately 5 hours, one mL growth medium (DMEM containing 13% FBS) was added to each well. Cells were assayed the next day for β -galactosidase activity.

Example 4: Transient Transfection Assays

In situ staining was used to demonstrate β -galactosidase expression (Sanes, J.R. et al. (1986) EMBO J. 5:3133). Cells were rinsed with PBS, fixed for 5 min in 2% (v/v) formaldehyde, 0.2% glutaraldehyde in PBS, rinsed twice with PBS, and stained

overnight with 0.1% X-gal (Gibco/BRL: Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD), 5 mM potassium ferrocyanide, 5 mM potassium ferrocyanide, 2mM MgCl₂ in PBS. Rinsed cells were photographed using a 10X objective on a Nikon inverted microscope with Hoffman optics. Transfection efficiency is evaluated by counting or estimating the number of β -gal positive (blue-stained) cells.

Enzyme activity of lysed cell extracts was used to compare levels of expression resulting from different treatment protocols. One to two days following transfection, cells were rinsed once with PBS and frozen at -70°C in 0.15-0.25 mL/well 0.1% "TRITON" X-100 (t-octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol; Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO; "TRITON" is a trademark of Union Carbide, Inc.) and 0.1M Tris, pH 8.0. After rapid thawing at 37°C, the lysate was cleared by centrifugation. Lysed cell extracts were assayed for β -galactosidase activity employing the method essentially as described in Sambrook et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, p. 16.66. Briefly, soluble cell extract containing 2-6 μ g protein was added to 100 μ l 0.1M sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) containing 1 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM β -mercaptoethanol and 0.88 mg/mL σ -nitrophenyl- β -D-galacatopyranoside (ONPG) in a 96-well microtiter plate. A standard curve of 10-70 ng β -galactosidase (Gibco/BRL: Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD) was included on the plate. Yellow color developed in 5-20 minutes at 37°C. The reaction was stopped by adding 150 μ l 1 M Na₂CO₃; OD₄₂₀ was determined on a microtiter plate reader.

Example 5: Transfection of Human Fibroblast Cells using Cationic Lipids and Viral Peptides

The following viral peptides were synthesized using automated solid phase peptide synthesis as described in Example 2: the membrane fusion regions of influenza virus hemagglutinin, peptides E5 and K5 (see, Kamata, H. et al. (1994) Nucleic Acids Res. 22:536-537); hemagglutinin peptide, HApep (see, Epand et al.

(1992) Biopolymers 32:309); vesicular stomatitis virus G-protein, VSVG (see, Schlegel, R. and Wade, M. (1985) J. Virol. 53:319); and the nuclear localization signal of SV40 large T antigen, NLS (see, Lanford et al. (1986) Cell 46:575). The RGD peptide of
5 Examples 12 and 13 was also synthesized as in Example 2, (Ruoslahti, E. and Pierschbacher, D. (1987) Science 238:491).

Human fibroblasts were plated the day before transfection at 8×10^4 per well on a 24-well dish. Before transfection, the
10 cells were rinsed with serum-free DMEM. Two 25 μ l aliquots of "OPTI-MEM"-I medium, one containing 3 μ g "LIPOFECTAMINE" and the other containing 0.2 μ g pCMVBgal DNA, were combined to form complexes for 30 min at room temperature. Peptides were dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) at 250 X the final
15 concentration (see Table 1). 1 μ l peptide solution was added to 250 μ l serum-free DMEM transfection medium and added to the rinsed cells. Treatments containing the E5, K5, HApep, and VSVG alone, and E5+K5 and VSVG+K5 in combination with each other were compared to a transfection sample containing no peptide
20 ("LIPOFECTAMINE" + DNA only). For treatments that combined two peptides, E5, K5 and VSVG were all used at 5 μ M concentrations. The DNA-lipid aggregates in "OPTI-MEM"-I were then added to the transfection medium with added peptide(s) on the cells. After
24 hours incubation at 37°C, cells were harvested, extracted and
25 assayed for β -galactosidase activity as described in Example 4.

As shown in Figure 1, relatively minor enhancements of transfection compared to the control were observed except for HApep and the combination of VSVG and E5. The VSVG+E5
30 combination showed greater than 2-fold enhancement compared to "LIPOFECTAMINE" alone. Peptide concentrations that resulted in optimal transfection are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Viral peptides tested for enhancement of
"LIPOFECTAMINE" transfections.

	<u>Peptide</u>	<u>Sequence</u>	<u>Concentration (μM)</u>
5	E5	GLFEAIAEFIEGGWEGGLIEG (SEQ ID NO:1)	0.1
	K5	GLFKAIKFIKGGWKGLIKG (SEQ ID NO:2)	5
10	HApep	GLFGAIAAGFIENGWEGMIDG (SEQ ID NO:3)	10
	VSVG	KFTIVF (SEQ ID NO:4)	1
	NLS	GYGPKKKRKVGG (SEQ ID NO:5)	Not tested
15	RGD	GRGDSPC (SEQ ID NO:10)	Not tested

20 Example 6: Transfection of Human Fibroblast Cells using
Cationic Lipids and Spermine-Peptide Conjugates

The NLS and VSVG peptides (Example 5) were synthesized with cysteine in the N- or C- terminal position, then conjugated to spermine as described in Example 2. These spermine-peptide
25 conjugates were then evaluated to determine the effect of covalently bound spermine on the efficiency of transfection. Human fibroblasts were plated the day before transfection at 8×10^4 per well on a 24-well plate. Before transfection, the cells were rinsed with serum-free DMEM. Aqueous solutions of
30 0.15 mM spermine-modified peptides were prepared, each diluted to 50 μ M concentrations using "OPTI-MEM"-I containing 6 μ g/mL DNA, then incubated at room temperature. After 15 minutes, an equal volume of "OPTI-MEM"-I containing 120 μ g/mL "LIPOFECTAMINE" was added, and the mixtures were incubated for 30 minutes to
35 allow complex formation. These complexes in "OPTI-MEM"-I were diluted 6-fold with serum-free DMEM, and 0.3 mL of diluted complex was added to each well. After approximately 5 hours incubation at 37°C, one mL DMEM containing 10% (v/v) FBS was added to each well. The next day cells were fixed and stained
40 with X-gal, as described in Example 4. The level of expression was estimated by observation and reported as fold enhancement of peak "LIPOFECTAMINE" transfection levels without peptide. The results are shown in Table 3. As shown in Table 3, covalent

binding of spermine to NLS and VSVG peptides causes a significant enhancement in the efficiency of cationic lipid transfection.

5 Table 3. Spermine-modified peptide enhancement of
"LIPOFECTAMINE" transfections

	Peptide	Sequence	Fold Enhancement
10	NLS-sp	GYGPKKKRKVGGCsp (SEQ ID NO:6)	1-2
	Short NLS-sp	PKKKRKVGGCsp (SEQ ID NO:7)	1
	sp-NLS	spCGYGPKKKRKVG (SEQ ID NO:8)	5-10
15	VSVGsp	KFTIVFCsp (SEQ ID NO:9)	3-5

20 The spermine-NLS and spermine-VSVG conjugates were further tested to determine the optimal concentration for enhancement. Human fibroblasts were plated the day before transfection at 8×10^4 per well on a 24-well dish. Before transfection, the cells were rinsed with serum-free DMEM. Two 25 mL aliquots of "OPTI-MEM"-I medium were prepared; one contained 3 μ g "LIPOFECTAMINE" and the second contained 0.2 μ g pCMV β gal DNA. Spermine-peptide

25 conjugates were dissolved in water at 25-fold their final concentration. 10 μ l spermine-peptide solution was added to the "OPTI-MEM"-DNA aliquot and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. The "LIPOFECTAMINE" solution was then added to the

30 DNA-peptide solution, and the mixture incubated 30 minutes at room temperature to allow complex formation. The complex solution was diluted to 0.3 mL with serum-free DMEM and added to each well. After approximately 5 hours incubation at 37°C, one mL DMEM containing 10% (v/v) FBS was added to each well. The

35 next day cells were harvested, lysed and lysed cell extracts were assayed for β -galactosidase activity, as described in Example 4. The results are shown in Figure 2. As shown in Figure 2, 5 to 17 μ M final concentration of spermine-modified peptide in the transfection medium (5-10-fold higher concentration in the pre-incubation with DNA) was found to be optimal.

40

Example 7: Comparison of Peptides, Spermine-Peptide Conjugates and Spermine/Peptide Mixtures on Transfection of Human Primary Fibroblast Cells

5 The NLS and VSVG peptides (Example 5) were synthesized with an additional cysteine in the N- or C- terminal position, then conjugated to spermine as described in Example 2. These spermine-peptide conjugates were then evaluated for enhancement of transfection relative to the corresponding spermine/peptide mixture. Human fibroblasts were plated the day before 10 transfection at 8×10^4 per well on a 24-well dish. Before transfection, cells were rinsed with serum-free DMEM. Two 25 μ l aliquots of "OPTI-MEM"-I medium were prepared, one containing 3 μ g "LIPOFECTAMINE" and the second containing 0.2 μ g pCMV β gal DNA. 15 Spermine-peptide conjugates or mixtures of peptides with and without spermine were dissolved in water at 25-fold their final concentration. 10 μ l peptide was added to the "OPTI-MEM"-DNA aliquot and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. The "LIPOFECTAMINE" solution was added to the DNA-peptide solution, 20 and incubated 30 minutes at room temperature to allow complex formation. The complex solution was diluted to 0.3 mL with serum-free DMEM and added to each well. After approximately 5 hours incubation at 37°C, one mL DMEM containing 10% (v/v) FBS was added to each well. The next day cells were harvested, lysed 25 and lysed cell extracts were assayed for β -galactosidase activity, as described in Example 4. The results as shown in Figure 3. As shown in Figure 3, the addition of spermine to the unconjugated peptides does not enhance transfection. Surprisingly, the addition of the NLS peptide without the 30 terminal spermine residue, when allowed to complex with the DNA before addition of "LIPOFECTAMINE", enhanced transfection as much or more than the spermine-NLS conjugate.

35 Example 8: Effect of Order of Reagents on Transfection of Human Primary Fibroblast Cells

The spermine-NLS and spermine-VSVG peptides were synthesized as described in Example 2. Transfection protocols were as described in Example 3, except that the order of addition of

reagents was varied to test the effect on transfection of complex formation between the spermine-modified peptide and DNA. Results are shown in Figure 4.

5 Human fibroblasts were plated the day before transfection at 8×10^4 per well on a 24-well dish. Before transfection, cells were rinsed with serum-free DMEM. Two 25 μ l aliquots of "OPTI-MEM"-I medium were prepared, one containing 3 μ g "LIPOFECTAMINE" and the other containing 0.2 μ g pCMV β gal DNA.
10 To form spermine-modified-peptide-DNA complexes, spermine-peptide conjugates were dissolved in water at 25-fold their final concentration, then 10 μ l peptide solution was added to the "OPTI-MEM"-DNA aliquot and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. To test the effect of order of addition on reagents,
15 the peptides were first added to the diluted "LIPOFECTAMINE" in "OPTI-MEM"-I and incubated 15 minutes at room temperature before mixing with the DNA solution. The "LIPOFECTAMINE"/peptide solution was then added to the DNA solution and incubated 30 minutes at room temperature to allow
20 lipid-DNA complex formation. The complex solution was diluted to 0.3 mL with serum-free DMEM and added to each well. After approximately 5 hours incubation at 37°C, one mL DMEM containing 10% (v/v) FBS was added to each well. The next day cells were harvested, lysed and lysed cell extracts were assayed for β -galactosidase activity, as described in Example 4. The results are shown in Figure 4. As shown in Figure 4, the addition of the spermine-peptide conjugate to the transfection lipid prior to complexing with DNA significantly reduces the efficiency of transfection.

30

Example 9: Transfection of Human Primary Fibroblast Cells Using Spermine-Modified-Peptide or Poly-L-Lysine and Cationic Lipids

35 The spermine-NLS peptide was synthesized as described in Example 2. Poly-L-lysine (MW 5200) was obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). Transfection protocols were as described in Example 3, except that poly-L-lysine was used to

compare the effect of a poly-amino acid/DNA complex with the effect of the spermine-peptide-DNA complex on transfection. Human fibroblasts were plated the day before transfection at 8×10^4 per well on a 24-well dish. Before transfection, cells were rinsed with serum-free DMEM. Two 25 μ L aliquots of "OPTI-MEM"-I medium were prepared, one containing 3 μ g "LIPOFECTAMINE" and the other containing 0.2 μ g pCMV β gal DNA. Spermine-conjugated NLS and poly-L-lysine were dissolved in water at 25-fold their final concentration. 10 μ L peptide was added to the OPTI-MEM-DNA aliquot and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. The "LIPOFECTAMINE" solution was added to the DNA-peptide solution, and incubated 30 minutes at room temperature to allow lipid-DNA-peptide complex formation. The complex solution was diluted to 0.3 mL with serum-free DMEM and added to each well. After approximately 5 hours incubation at 37°C, one mL DMEM containing 10% (v/v) FBS was added to each well. The next day cells were harvested, lysed and lysed cell extracts were assayed for β -galactosidase activity, as described in Example 4. The results as shown in Figure 5. As shown in Figure 5, complex formation of 0.1mM poly-L-lysine (MW5200) with the DNA prior to formation of complexes with lipid transfection reagents enhanced transfection at least as much as the spermine-NLS precomplexed to the DNA.

Example 10: Transfection of BHK-21 Cells Using Spermine-NLS Conjugate and Cationic Lipids

The spermine-NLS peptide was synthesized as described in Example 2. Transfection protocols were as described in Example 3, except that the concentration of the complexes was varied. BHK-21 cells were plated the day before transfection at 2×10^4 per well on a 24-well dish. Before transfection, cells were rinsed with serum-free DMEM. Each well was fed with 0.25 mL serum-free DMEM transfection medium. Two 25 μ L aliquots of "OPTI-MEM"-I medium were prepared, one containing 3 μ g "LIPOFECTAMINE" and the second containing 0.4 μ g pCMV β gal DNA. Spermine-peptide conjugates were dissolved in water at 25-fold

their final concentration. 10 μ l peptide was added to the "OPTI-MEM"-DNA aliquot and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. The "LIPOFECTAMINE" solution was added to the DNA-peptide solution, and incubated 30 minutes at room temperature to allow complex formation. 50 μ l of full-strength complexes and complexes diluted 1:4 and 1:10 were added to each well. After approximately 5 hours incubation at 37°C, one mL DMEM containing 13% (v/v) FBS was added. The next day cells were harvested, lysed and lysed cell extracts were assayed for β -galactosidase activity, as described in Example 4. The results are shown in Figure 6. Figure 6 shows the peak expression levels over a dose-response range for the diluted complexes. As shown in Figure 6, pre-complexing spermine-NLS to DNA prior to formation of complexes with the lipid transfection reagent allows enhanced transfection with less total DNA.

Example 11: Transfection of BHK-21 Cells Using Spermine-VSVG Conjugate and Cationic Lipids

The spermine-VSVG peptide was synthesized as described in Example 2. Transfection protocols were as described in Example 3, except that the concentration of the complexes was varied. BHK-21 cells were plated the day before transfection at 2×10^4 per well on a 24-well dish. Before transfection, cells were rinsed with serum-free DMEM. Each well was fed with 0.25 mL serum-free transfection medium. Two 25 μ l aliquots of "OPTI-MEM"-I medium were prepared, one containing 3 μ g "LIPOFECTAMINE" and the second containing 0.4 μ g pCMV β gal DNA. Spermine-VSVG conjugates were dissolved in water at 25-fold their final concentration. 20 μ l peptide was added to the "OPTI-MEM"-DNA aliquot and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. The "LIPOFECTAMINE" solution was added to the DNA-peptide solution, and incubated 30 minutes at room temperature to allow complex formation. 50 μ l of full-strength complexes and complexes diluted 1:4 and 1:10 were added to each well. After approximately 5 hours incubation at 37°C, one mL DMEM containing 10% (v/v) FBS was added. The next day cells were harvested, lysed and lysed cell extracts were assayed for β -galactosidase

activity, as described in Example 4. The results are shown in Figure 7. Figure 7 shows the peak expression levels over a dose-response range for the diluted complexes. As shown in Figure 7, pre-complexing spermine-VSVG to DNA prior to formation of complexes with the lipid transfection reagent allows enhanced transfection with less total DNA.

Example 12: Transfection of BHK-21, HT1080, CHO-K1, NIH/3T3 and Human fibroblasts (HPF) using RGD-spermine peptide

For transfection, cells were trypsinized the day prior to treatment and replated at 6×10^4 cells per well in 24-well Falcon plates. Cells were rinsed once with serum-free DMEM prior to transfection and 0.25 mL of serum-free DMEM+non-essential amino acids (NEAA) was added to each well. Plasmid DNA was diluted to 8.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in "OPTI-MEM"-I (Gibco/BRL: Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). To each well, 25 μL of diluted DNA was added to appropriate wells of a sterile round bottom 96 well Costar plate. To appropriate wells, various concentrations of RGD-spermine peptide (0-12 $\mu\text{g/well}$) were allowed to complex with DNA for 30 minutes at room temperature. The sequence of the RGD-spermine peptide is as follows: GRGDSPC-spermine. "LIPOFECTAMINE" (GIBCO/BRL: Life Technologies, Inc.) was separately diluted into "OPTI-MEM"-I (0-1.5 μL), and allowed to incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature. "LIPOFECTAMINE" is a 3:1 (w/w) mixture of the polycationic lipid, 2,3-dioleoyloxy-N-[2(sperminecarboxamido)ethyl]-N,N-dimethyl-1-propanaminumtrifluoroacetate (DOSPA), and DOPE. After this pre-incubation period, equal volumes of the diluted transfection reagent were gently mixed with the diluted peptide-DNA complex mixture. The reaction mixture was incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes to form peptide-DNA-lipid aggregates. The aggregates were then transferred to the appropriate wells of the 24-well plates containing 0.25mL serum-free DMEM + NEAA; cells were incubated at 37°C. After approximately 5 hours, 1 mL modified growth media (DMEM + NEAA+13% FBS, for NIH/3T3 cells DMEM + NEAA + 13% calf serum) was added to each well. Cells were

assayed the next day for β -galactosidase activity as described in Example 4.

5 The results are shown in Figures 8A-8E which demonstrate the peak expression levels in various adherent cell lines. Relative fold enhancement over "LIPOFECTAMINE" alone are shown in Table 4.

10 Example 13: Transfection of Jurkat and K562 cells using RGD-spermine enhancement peptide

Plasmid DNA was diluted to 8 μ g/mL in "OPTI-MEM"-I (Gibco/BRL: Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). In
15 separate microcentrifuge tubes, 100 μ L of diluted DNA was added to appropriate tubes. To each tube, either 0 or 12 μ g of RGD-spermine peptide was added and allowed to incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature. To appropriate wells of a 24-well plate, 0.1mL "OPTI-MEM"-I reduced serum medium and either 0.4 or 0.8 μ
20 of "LIPOFECTAMINE" reagent were added, and incubated at room temperature for 10 minutes. Simultaneously, cells were counted, collected, and rinsed with "OPTI-MEM"-I prior to transfection. In order to form peptide-DNA-lipid complexes, contents of the microfuge tubes were transferred to appropriate wells of the plate
25 and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. To each well, 40 μ L of cell suspension containing 4x10⁵ cells in "OPTI-MEM"-I was added and incubated at 37°C. After approximately 4 hours, 0.4mL of growth media (RPMI 1640+15% FBS) was added to each well. For Jurkat cells, PHA (phytohemagglutinin, Sigma) and PMA
30 (Phorbol myristate acetate, Sigma) at final concentrations of μ /mL and 50mg/mL, respectively, were added to the medium after transfection to enhance promoter activity and gene expression. K562 cells only required PMA for enhancement of promoter activity.

35

To quantitate the amount of β -galactosidase expressed by transfected cells, cells were harvested directly in 0.1M Tris-HCL pH 8.0 containing 0.1% "TRITON" X-100. Cell extracts were

cleared by centrifugation and aliquots were assayed as described in Example 4, using ONPG substrate.

The results are shown in Figures 9A and 9B which demonstrate the peak expression levels in the suspension cell lines, K562 and Jurkat cells, respectively. Relative fold enhancement over "LIPOFECTAMINE" alone are also shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Relative fold enhancement of transfection with RGD-spermine and "LIPOFECTAMINE" over "LIPOFECTAMINE" alone, in various cell lines

Cell Line	Enhancement over "LIPOFECTAMINE" alone
BHK-21	~ 3 fold
HT1080	~ 31 fold
NIH/3T3	~ 1-2 fold
CHO-K1	~ 7 fold
Human fibroblasts	~ 24 fold
Jurkat	~ 12 fold
K562	~ 51 fold

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Hawley-Nelson, Pamela
Lan, Jianging
Shih, PoJen
Jessee, Joel A.
Shifferli, Kevin P.
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Peptide-Enhanced Cationic Lipid Transfections
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 21
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Greenlee, Winner and Sullivan, P.C.
 - (B) STREET: 5370 Manhattan Circle, Suite 201
 - (C) CITY: Boulder
 - (D) STATE: Colorado
 - (E) COUNTRY: US
 - (F) ZIP: 80303
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DCS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US Unassigned
 - (B) FILING DATE: 04-JUN-1996
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/477,354
 - (B) FILING DATE: 07-JUN-1995
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Caruthers, Jennie M.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 34,464
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 32-95A
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: (303) 499-8080
 - (B) TELEFAX: (303) 499-8089

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

Gly Leu Phe Glu Ala Ile Ala Glu Phe Ile Glu Gly Gly Trp Glu Gly
1 5 10 15
Leu Ile Glu Gly
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Gly Leu Phe Lys Ala Ile Ala Lys Phe Ile Lys Gly Gly Trp Lys Gly
1 5 10 15
Leu Ile Lys Gly
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Gly Leu Phe Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Phe Ile Glu Asn Gly Trp Glu Gly
1 5 10 15
Met Ile Asp Gly
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Lys Phe Thr Ile Val Phe
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 12 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Gly Tyr Gly Pro Lys Lys Lys Arg Lys Val Gly Gly
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 13 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
(B) LOCATION: 1..13
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "cysteine"
/label= modified
/note= "The C-terminal cysteine is covalently modified by
conjugation to spermine."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Gly Tyr Gly Pro Lys Lys Lys Arg Lys Val Gly Gly Cys
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 10 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

42

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

(B) LOCATION: 1..10

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "cysteine"

/label= modified

/note= "The C-terminal cysteine is modified by covalent conjugation to sperimine."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Pro Lys Lys Lys Arg Lys Val Gly Gly Cys
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

(B) LOCATION: 1..13

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "cysteine"

/label= modified

/note= "The N-terminal cysteine is modified by covalent conjugation to spermine."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

Cys Gly Tyr Gly Pro Lys Lys Lys Arg Lys Val Gly Gly
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

(B) LOCATION: 1..7

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "cysteine"

/label= modified

/note= "The C-terminal cysteine is modified by covalent conjugation to spermine."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

Lys Phe Thr Ile Val Phe Cys
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

Gly Arg Gly Asp Ser Pro Cys
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

Arg Gly Asp Ser Pro Cys
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Arg Glu Asp Val
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

Arg Gly Asp Val
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Arg Gly Asp Asn
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

Arg Gly Asp Met
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

Arg Gly Asp Thr
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Region
(B) LOCATION: 1..4
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Xaa at position 4 can be
various amino acids."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

Arg Gly Asp Xaa
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid

- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

Arg Gly Asp Ser

1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

Arg Gly Asp Ala

1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

Asp Glu Leu Pro Gln Leu Val Thr Leu Pro His Pro Asn Leu His Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Ile Leu Asp Val Pro Ser Thr
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 10 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

His	Ala	Ile	Arg	Gly	Gly	Thr	Phe	Ala	Thr
1				5					10

We claim:

1. A method for transfecting a eukaryotic cell with a nucleic acid, said method comprising the steps of:
 - 5 (a) admixing a peptide with a nucleic acid to form a peptide-nucleic acid complex;
 - (b) adding cationic lipid to the complex from step (a) to obtain a cationic lipid aggregate comprising said peptide-nucleic acid complex; and
 - 10 (c) contacting said eukaryotic cell with the cationic lipid aggregate from step (b).
2. The method of claim 1 wherein said peptide is a fusagenic peptide.
- 15 3. The method of claim 2 wherein said fusagenic peptide is a peptide of a viral protein derived from a virus selected from the group consisting of an influenza virus, a vesicular stomatitis virus and an alphavirus.
- 20 4. The method of claim 3 wherein said viral fusagenic protein is a hemagglutinin of an influenza virus or a glycoprotein of a vesicular stomatitis virus.
- 25 5. The method of claim 4 wherein said viral fusagenic peptide is an amphiphilic peptide of a hemagglutinin of an influenza virus.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein said amphiphilic peptide is a K5 peptide or an E5 peptide of a hemagglutinin.
- 30 7. The method of claim 1 wherein said peptide comprises a nuclear localization signal sequence.
- 35 8. The method of claim 7 wherein said nuclear localization signal sequence is derived from a simian virus 40.

9. The method of claim 7 wherein said nuclear localization signal sequence is derived from the SV40 large T antigen.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein said peptide is poly-L-lysine.
11. The method of claim 1 wherein said peptide binds to a binding site on the surface of a eukaryotic cell, inducing endocytosis of the whole complex.
12. The method of claim 11 wherein the peptide is a cell adhesion ligand peptide comprising an RGD peptide sequence.
13. The method of claim 1 wherein said peptide is covalently conjugated to a DNA binding group.
14. The method of claim 13 wherein said DNA binding group is a polyamine.
15. The method of claim 14 wherein said polyamine is spermine.
16. The method of claim 15 wherein said peptide is NLS, VSVG, E5, K5, or comprises an RGD peptide.
17. The method of claim 1 wherein said cationic lipid is a polyvalent cationic lipid.
18. The method of claim 17 wherein said polyvalent cationic lipid is 2,3-dioleoyloxy-N-[2(sperminecarboxamido)ethyl]-N,N-dimethyl-1-propanaminium trifluoroacetate.
19. The method of claim 1 where in step (b) a mixture of a cationic lipid and a neutral lipid is added to said complex of step (a).
20. The method of claim 19 wherein said neutral lipid is dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine.

21. The method of claim 1 wherein said eukaryotic cell is an animal primary cell line.
22. The method of claim 1 wherein said eukaryotic cell is a human primary cell line.
23. The method of claim 1 wherein said eukaryotic cell is a fibroblast.
24. The method of claim 1 wherein said peptide is NLS.
25. The method of claim 13 wherein said peptide covalently conjugated to a DNA binding group is VSVG-sp or NLS-sp.
26. The method of claim 1 wherein said peptide is a mixture of one or more peptides.
27. The method of claim 26 wherein said peptide mixture is a mixture of an amphiphilic peptide of a hemagglutinin and a fusagenic peptide.
28. The method of claim 27 wherein said peptide mixture is a mixture of VSVG and E5.
29. A composition for transfecting a eukaryotic cell produced by first forming a composition comprising a peptide-nucleic acid complex followed by addition of a cationic lipid capable of aggregating said peptide-nucleic acid complex to said complex-containing composition.
30. The composition of claim 29 wherein said peptide is a fusagenic peptide.
31. The composition of claim 30 wherein said fusagenic peptide is a peptide of a viral fusagenic protein.

32. The composition of claim 31 wherein said viral fusagenic protein is derived from a virus selected from the group consisting of an influenza virus, a vesicular stomatitis virus and an alphavirus.
- 5 33. The composition of claim 31 wherein said viral fusagenic protein is a hemagglutinin of an influenza virus or a glycoprotein of a vesicular stomatitis virus.
- 10 34. The composition of claim 33 wherein said viral fusagenic peptide is an amphiphilic peptide of a hemagglutinin of an influenza virus.
- 15 35. The composition of claim 34 wherein said amphiphilic peptide is a K5 peptide or an E5 peptide of a hemagglutinin.
36. The composition of claim 29 wherein said peptide comprises nuclear localization signal sequence.
- 20 37. The composition of claim 36 wherein said nuclear localization signal sequence is derived from a simian virus 40.
- 25 38. The composition of claim 37 wherein said nuclear localization signal sequence is derived from the SV40 large T antigen.
- 30 39. The composition of claim 29 wherein said peptide binds to a binding site on the surface of a cell optionally inducing endocytosis of the whole complex.
40. The composition of claim 39 wherein said peptide is a cell adhesion peptide comprising an RGD peptide.
- 35 41. The composition of claim 29 wherein said cationic lipid is a polyvalent cationic lipid.

42. The composition of claim 41 wherein said polyvalent cationic lipid is 2,3-dioleyloxy-N-[2(sperminecarboxamido)ethyl]-N,N-dimethyl-1-propanaminium trifluoroacetate.
- 5 43. The composition of claim 29 wherein after said peptide-nucleic acid-complex is formed, it is added to a mixture of a cationic lipid and a neutral lipid.
- 10 44. The composition of claim 43 wherein said neutral lipid is dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine.
- 15 45. A composition for transfecting a eukaryotic cell which comprises a peptide-nucleic acid complex, wherein said peptide is conjugated to a DNA binding group, and a cationic lipid capable of aggregating said peptide-nucleic acid complex.
- 20 46. The composition of claim 45 wherein said DNA binding group is a polyamine.
47. The composition of claim 46 wherein said polyamine is spermine.
- 25 48. The composition of claim 47 wherein said peptide is a K5 peptide or an E5 peptide of a hemagglutinin.
49. The composition of claim 48 wherein said peptide comprises nuclear localization signal sequence derived from a simian virus 40.
- 30 50. The composition of claim 49 wherein said peptide comprises nuclear localization signal sequence derived from the SV40 large T antigen.
- 35 51. The composition of claim 47 wherein said peptide is a cell adhesion-peptide comprising a RGD peptide sequence.

52. The composition of claim 47 wherein said cationic lipid is a polyvalent cationic lipid.
- 5 53. The composition of claim 52 wherein said polyvalent cationic lipid is 2,3-dioleyloxy-N-[2(sperminecarboxamido)ethyl]-N,N-dimethyl-1-propanaminium trifluoroacetate.
- 10 54. The composition of claim 45 further comprising a neutral lipid.
55. The composition of claim 54 wherein said neutral lipid is dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine.

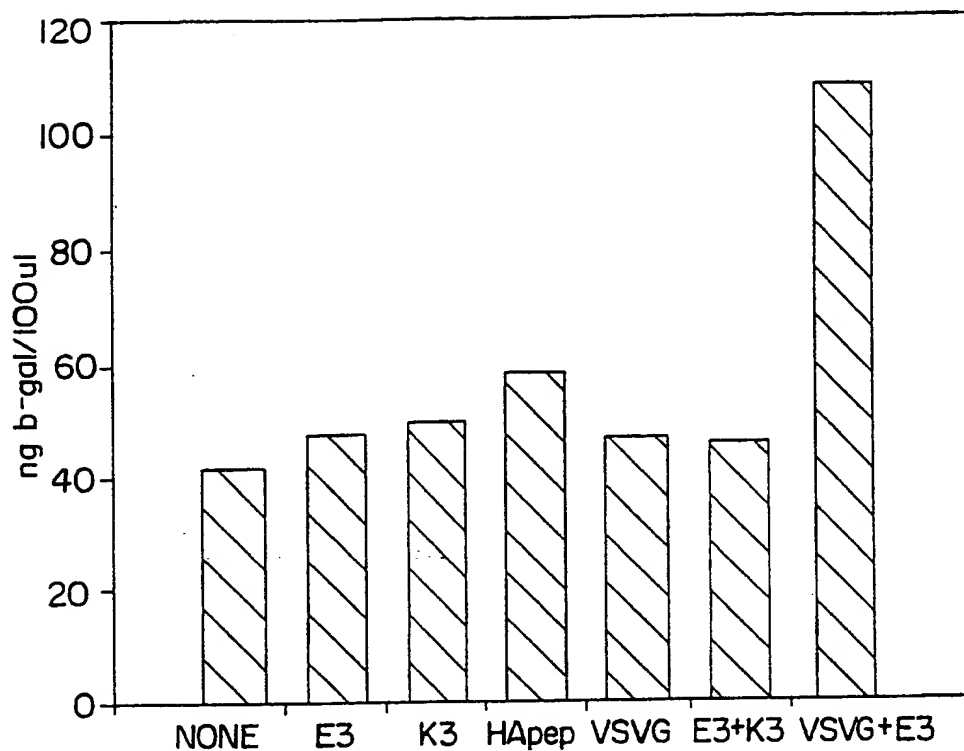


FIG.1

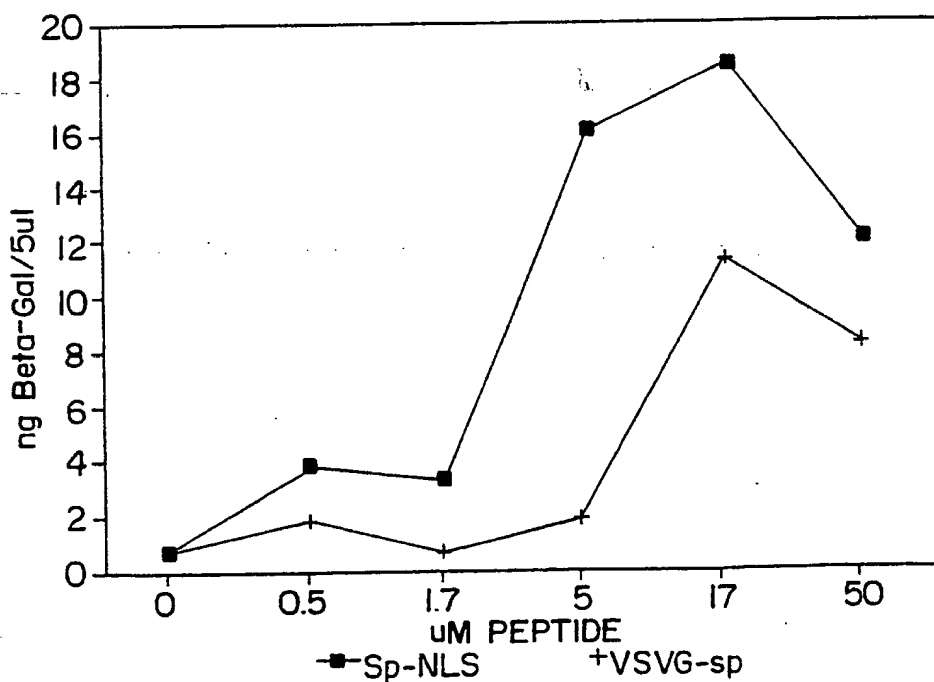


FIG.2

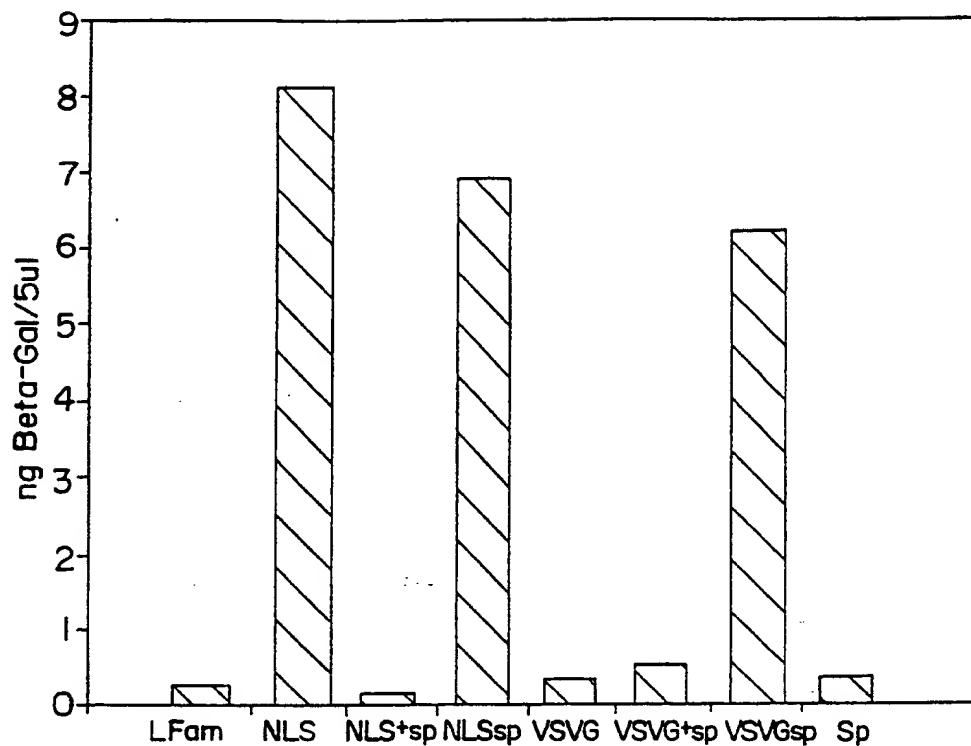


FIG. 3

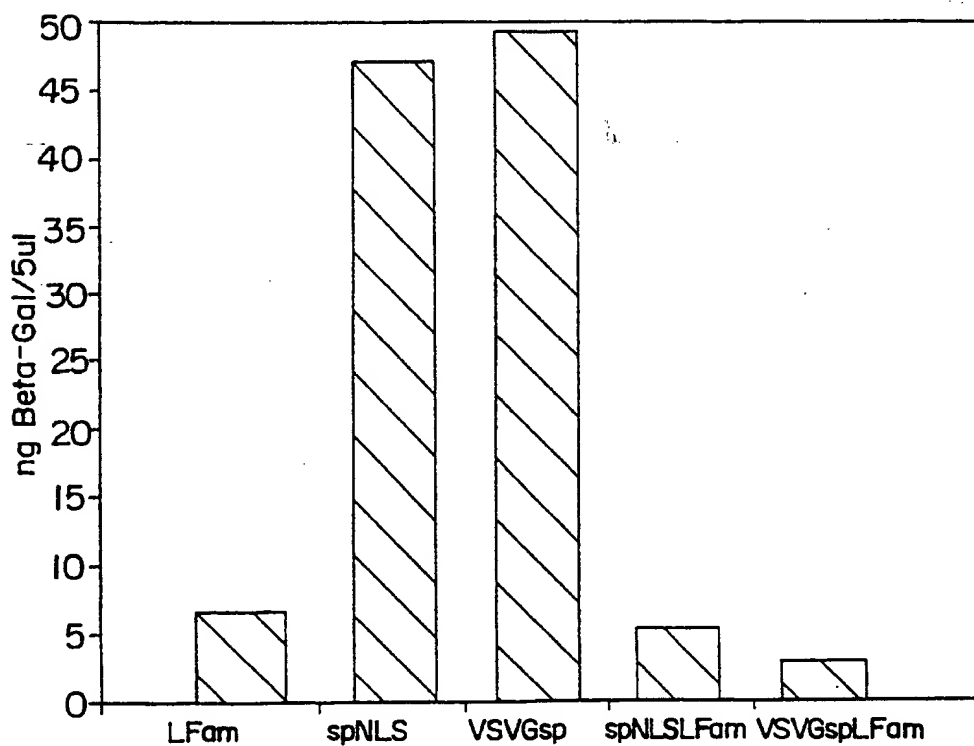


FIG. 4

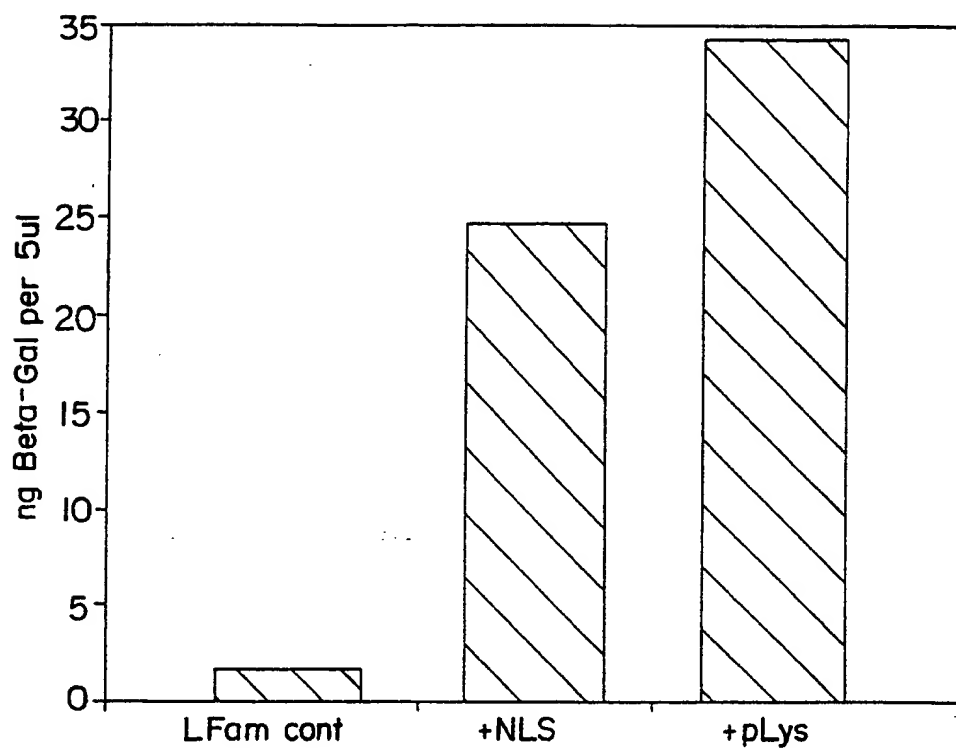


FIG. 5

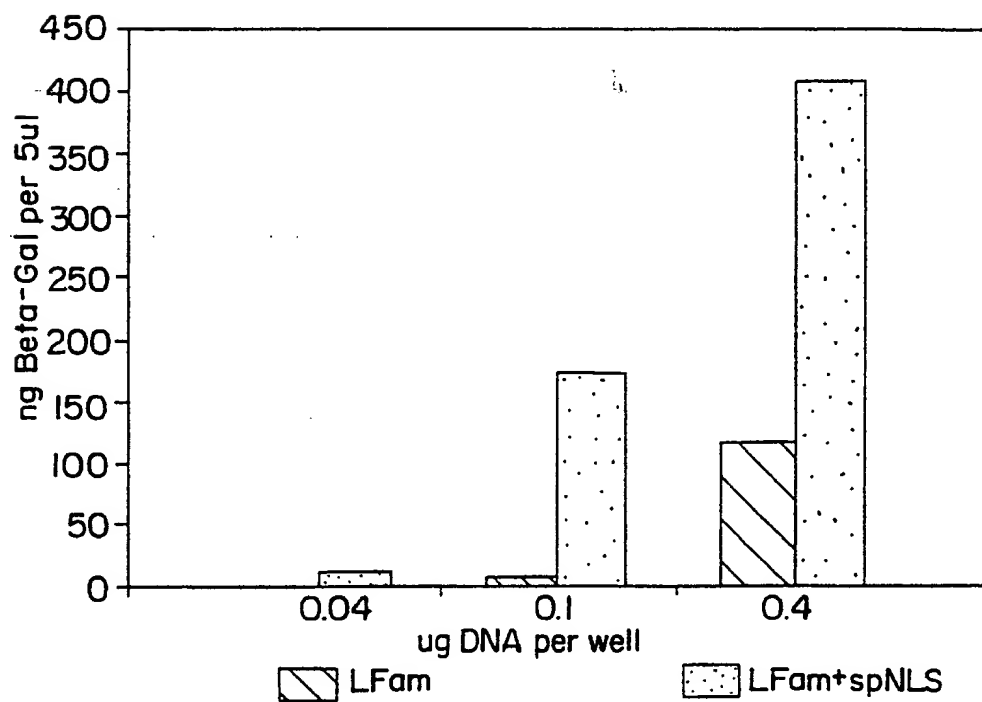


FIG. 6

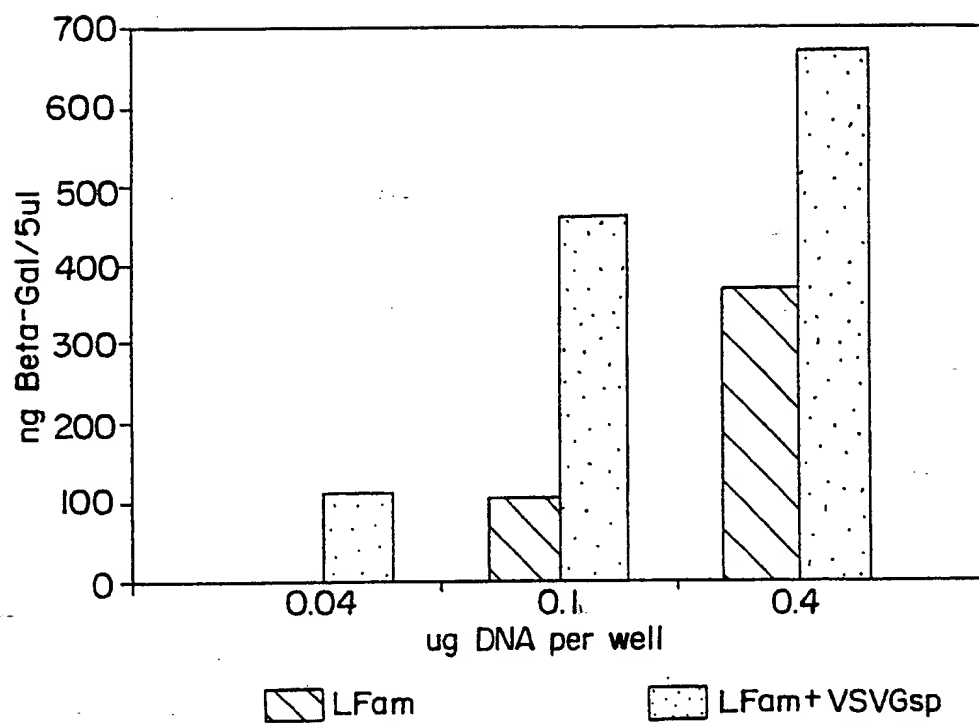
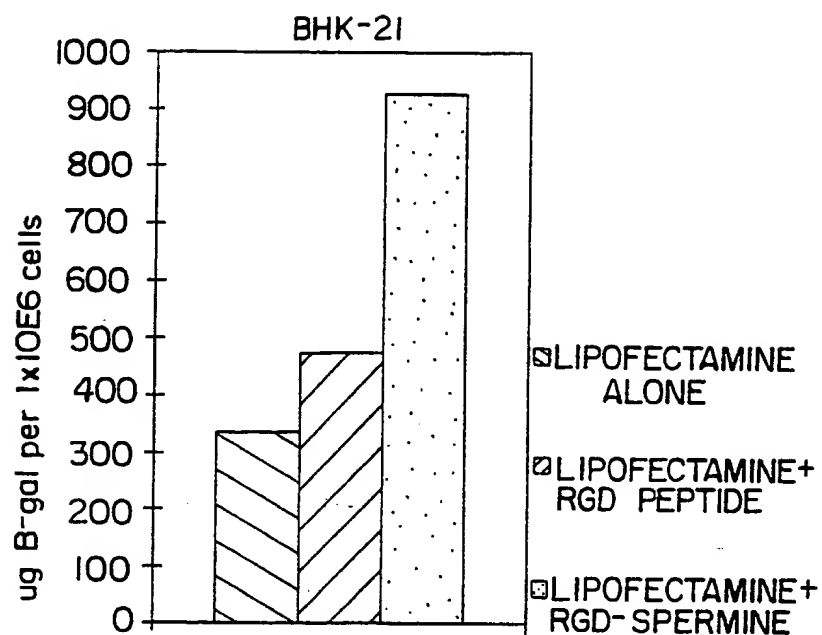
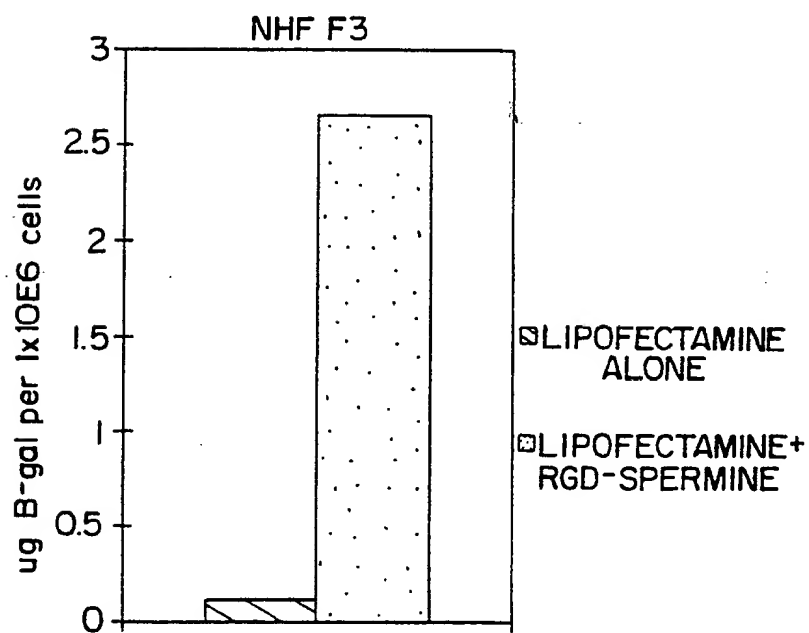


FIG. 7

**FIG. 8A****FIG. 8B**

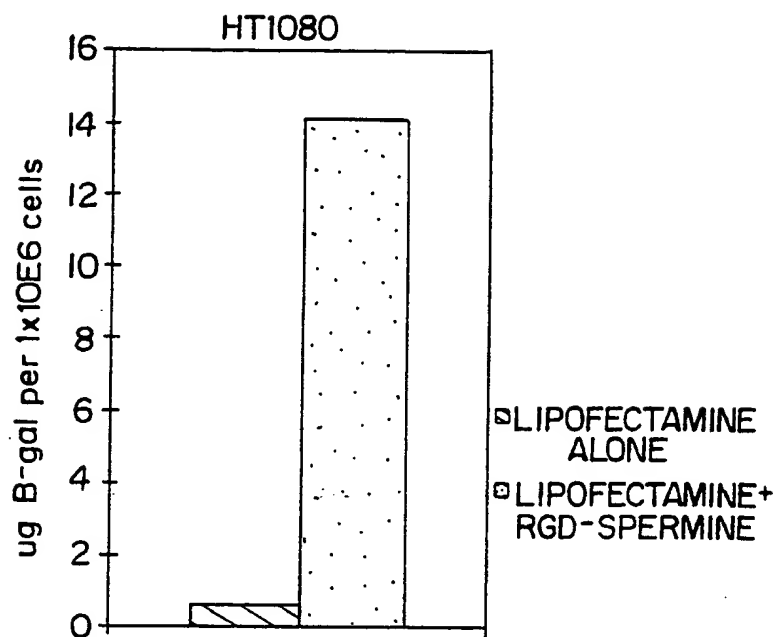


FIG. 8C

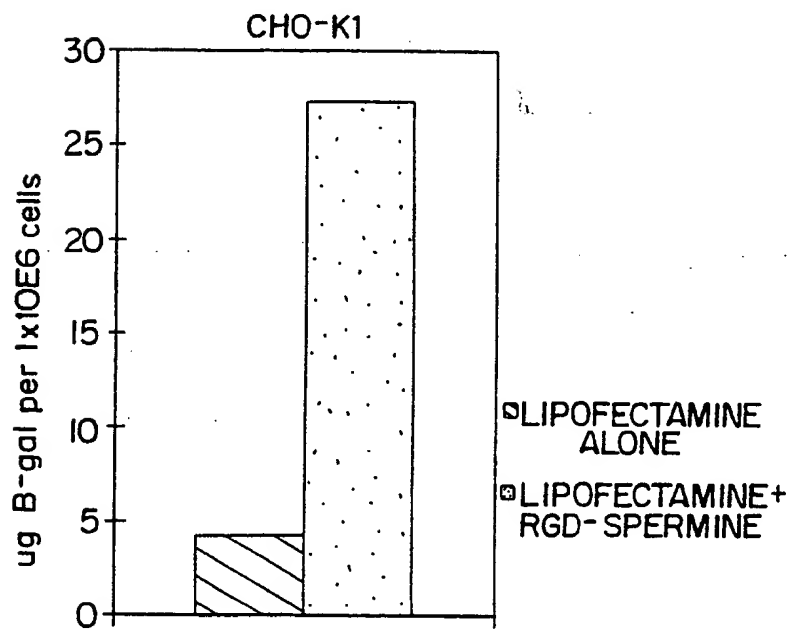


FIG. 8D

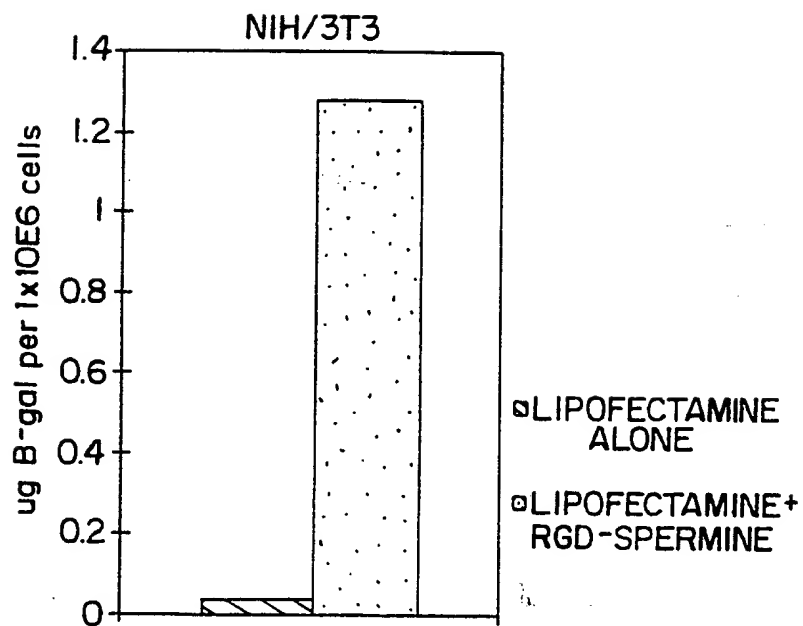


FIG. 8E

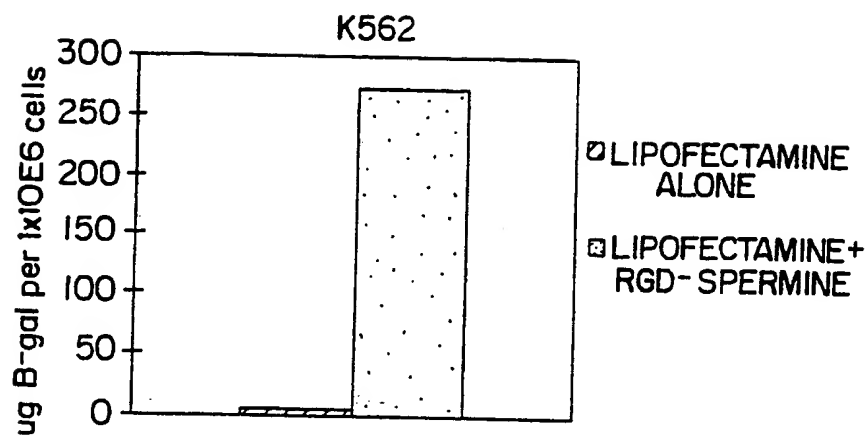


FIG. 9A

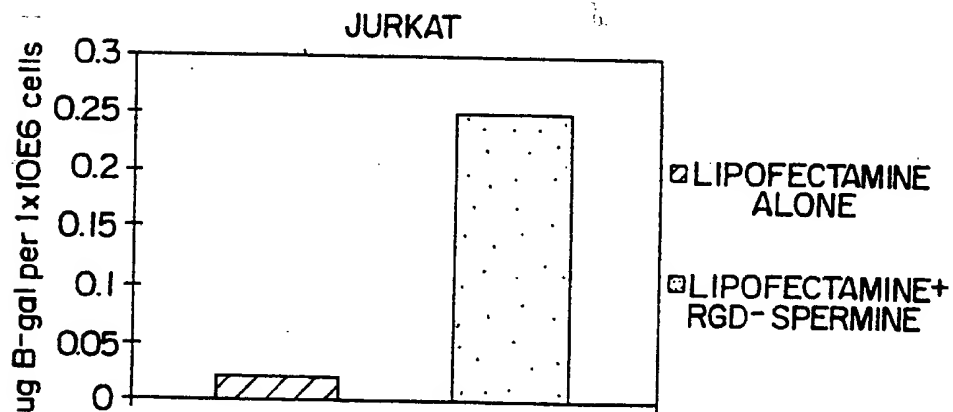


FIG. 9B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/08723

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C12N 15/88, 7/04; C07H 21/00

US CL : 435/172.3, 235.1, 240.1; 530/350; 536/23.1; 935/54

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/172.3, 235.1, 240.1; 530/350; 536/23.1; 935/54

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

MEDLINE

serch terms: synthetic or artificial virus, nuclear localization signal, rgd, transfection, transformation, liposome, peptide

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Life Technologies Catalogue and Reference Guide, published 1993-1994, page 9-19, see entire document.	17, 21-23, 41, 43
X ---- Y	ZHOU et al. DNA transfection mediated by cationic liposomes containing lipopolylysine: characterization and mechanism of action. Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1994, Vol. 1189, pages 195-203, especially pages 195-197.	1, 10, 29, 30, 45, 46, 54, 55 ----- 17, 41
X ---- Y	WAGNER et al. Influenza virus hemagglutinin HA-2 N-terminal fusogenic peptides augment gene transfer by transferrin-polylysine-DNA complexes: Toward a synthetic virus-like gene-transfer vehicle. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. September 1992, Vol. 89, pages 7934-7938, especially pages 7934-7935.	1-5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 29-34, 39, 45, 46 ----- 17, 21-23, 41

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

05 JULY 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

17 JUL 1996

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

JOHN S. BRUSCA

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/08723

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ----- Y	KAMATA et al. Amphiphilic peptides enhance the efficiency of liposome-mediated DNA transfection. Nucleic Acids Research. 1994, Vol. 22, pages 536-537, especially page 536.	1-6, 19, 20, 26, 27, 29-35, 43, 44 ----- 17, 21-23, 41